

CENTRE OF DISSENT: The disused Baptist chapel at Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, which is to house the Liberal Party publications department. Picture by Denis Thorpe

Private doubt at publicity move

By Peter Hetherington
THIS month Tony Greaves and his radical colleagues drove a three-ton truck to London, loaded it with crates of booklets, and moved another section of the Liberal Party to new headquarters high in the Pennines.

The disquiet of some party stalwarts, the Liberal Party's flagging publications department has been relocated in a disused Baptist chapel above the West Yorkshire town of Hebden Bridge.

The building, owned by the Rowntree Trust and run by a local heritage society, is home for the Association of Liberal Councillors (ALC). It is recognised — grudgingly by a few — as the Liberal Party's main campaigning base. It incorporates a staff of six — soon to be expanded — a small printing press, a computer, masses of files and election and canvassing material.

Mr Greaves, a long-serving Liberal activist, has relinquished his post as organising secretary of ALC to become manager of the publications section.

It is a move which will intrigue and concern many Liberals, not least the party leader, Mr David Steel.

Two years ago, he bitterly accused the ALC of operating as a party within a party. His principal target was Mr Greaves and an ALC publication which, during the last election campaign, covertly criticised the Liberal-SDP Alliance.

Mr Greaves, a member of Lancashire county and Pendle district councils, con-

cedes that relations with the leadership are poor. "But they're now very good with the parliamentary party and individual MPs," he says.

The party's national executive had little option but to sanction the transfer to Hebden Bridge: the ALC was probably the only group prepared to take on the onerous task of publications.

Under a two-year agreement, the Liberal Party will appoint three directors to the nine-strong board of a new publications company. They will retain editorial control and commission material. But ALC, with the remaining six directors, will hold the power of veto over projects judged commercially unsound.

The company, which hopes to have an annual turnover of around £100,000, will become the publishing house for the party.

Opponents, who mounted a last-ditch attempt to prevent the transfer, were prompted by what the new manager calls "suspicion and jealousy". He added: "There were some fears of moving out of London, and of losing control, from people who were hostile to ALC and from some HQ staff who feared they were losing out."

The Hebden British activists are convinced of one thing. Liberal Party HQ in London, they say, is increasingly a "non-political outfit", undertaking organisational and policy matters but not campaigns. This is done, increasingly, from Hebden Bridge. Not everyone is entirely happy about it.

Gloom surrounds last-ditch efforts to break Anglo-Irish impasse on future of Ulster

Although Mrs Thatcher is due to meet the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, in Milan this week at the European summit there is an atmosphere of gloom over Anglo-Irish negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland.

Both sides offer public utterances of hope but if there is to be an agreement it will have to be achieved in the next few weeks. In Northern Ireland, it is being said, that while the Anglo-Irish process may not be dead it is on a life support machine.

The current Anglo-Irish discussions go back to the Forum report of last year and its three options: a unitary state; a federal arrangement; and joint authority.

At the Chequers summit last November Mrs Thatcher let the Irish know what she thought of those options in a blunt, almost brutal way. The Forum ideas were "out, out, out," she said.

The limits of the British negotiating position were clearly set: there could be no question of sovereignty and the Irish could not expect any executive role in the affairs of Northern Ireland.

What was on offer, according to the Ulster Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, was a "decent working relationship" and a "systematic way" in which Irish views about Northern Catholics could be explained and taken into account.

FitzGerald has much to lose and Thatcher little to offer
Report by Paul Johnson

Douglas Hurd, left, and Dr Garret FitzGerald



What the Irish wanted was very different. They went into the talks thinking in terms of input into three areas of Northern Ireland life: the judiciary, the security forces, and the political/administrative structures.

Dr FitzGerald expanded on this last March when he outlined the elements for a "novel political structure" in the North.

This involved changes in the security forces so that they could gain the support of both traditions: a legal system which could similarly gain uninhibited allegiance, and the need for an internal arrangement to take in elected representatives of both traditions — so long as they rejected violence.

There have been problems in

every area. The Irish idea of exchanging judges and evening out anti-terrorist legislation was met with head-on opposition from the Northern Ireland judiciary in the person of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lowry.

Proposals for a reform of the RUC have also been resisted although the need for increased co-operation is clearly recognised.

The Ulster Defence Regiment, 97 per cent Protestant and with a reputation for marked sectarian bias, is the subject of what Mr Hurd chooses to call "courteous disagreement" between the British and Irish.

Talks on the political/administrative sector have inched along, although the Irish have met a steadfast resolve from

the British to deny them any sort of executive role.

There are possibilities of an Irish secretariat in the North, and also the widely canvassed idea of an Anglo-Irish parliamentary tier drawn from Westminster and the Dail.

But the main vehicle for the Irish would be ministerial committees set up to look at topics such as security, agriculture and tourism. The British insist that these could be advisory bodies only.

But if Dr FitzGerald entered into such an agreement he would become a hostage to fortune.

Dublin is now willing to take much less than was anticipated in the early days of the Forum, and one way around the impasse over the ministerial committees would be a

loose form of words avoiding the issue of sovereignty. But if the Irish accept that they would have to be convinced of good intentions on the part of the British government; that any agreement will stick and operate on the ground.

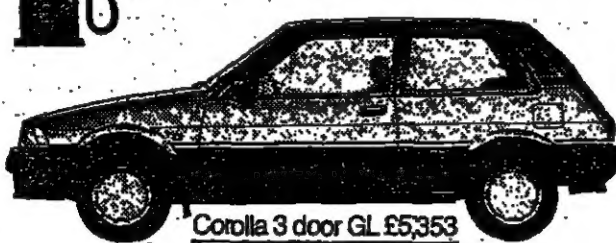
Dr FitzGerald does have some cards to play: security co-operation would be improved under a mutual arrangement; extradition would continue; and there is the probability of a deal drawing financial aid from countries such as the US and Canada.

At the same time, the Irish Prime Minister is seen internationally as a decent, honest and reasonable politician. If the negotiations fail many people abroad will ask just who Britain can do business with?

Dr FitzGerald has to decide whether what is being offered is politically acceptable. Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, is ready with accusations of a sell-out: the coalition government is under pressure after a dismal showing in last week's local government election campaign, and there are crises over unemployment, the economy and crime.

There are those in Dublin who believe that the time is approaching when Dr FitzGerald would do better to pull out, saying that he tried but that the British had proved too inflexible.

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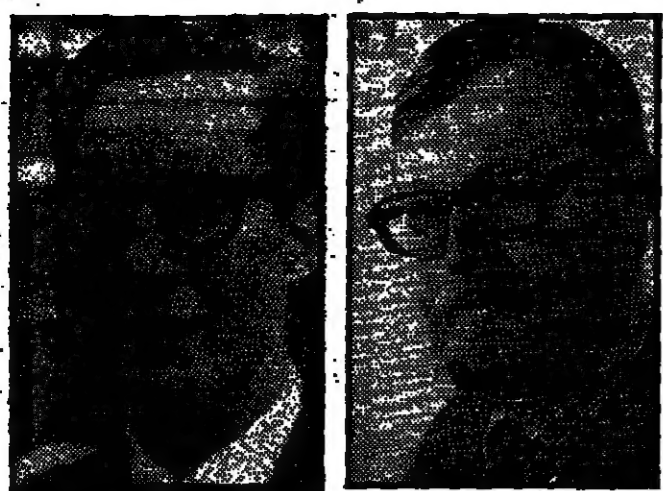
Form check for Class of '70

NORMAN Fowler and Neil Kinnock, John Selwyn Gummer and Michael Meacher, Norman Tebbit and Dennis Skinner, all had something to celebrate last week. June 18 was the 15th anniversary of their election to the Commons — on that extraordinary day in 1970 when Edward Heath, married down as a loser by almost every poll, swept past Harold Wilson into Downing Street with 329 Conservative MPs behind him.

Including the "retreads" — people who had been in Parliament at some time before — there were 156 new MPs in the 1970 intake: 98 Conservative, 54 Labour and four assorted Irishmen. Of the new Conservatives of 1970, four — Nicholas Edwards (Wales), Norman Fowler (Social Services), Peter Bess (Chief Secretary to the Treasury) and Norman Tebbit (Trade and Industry) have made the Cabinet — though Michael Havers (Attorney-General) and Kenneth Clarke (Home) are hovering on its fringes and John Gummer, despite a spell out of the House from 1974 to 1979, is chairman of the party.

Fifty-seven of the 1970 Tories remain and only 32 of the Labour intake. Yet eight of Labour's 1970 arrivals are now in the shadow cabinet and one is party leader.

On the whole, those who have gone furthest were left largely unremarked when the commentators first surveyed the 1970 crop of new boys. The people who caught their eye were mainly those re-emerging after a spell in the wilderness, like Geoffrey Howe and Julian Critchley or those with a lively non-political glamour about them. Winston Churchill's name alone ensured that he was tipped for top office, though in fact he has never risen higher than a junior front



Fifteen years ago Michael Meacher, left, and John Gummer were new boys, arriving as Ted Heath swept into power. David McKie looks back in assessment.

bench spokesmanship on defence. In Paisley was already a familiar and, to many, deeply menacing figure as the crisis in Northern Ireland grew. Could Westminster, which had already had some trouble in coping with Bernardette Devlin, contain him? Would the unremitting blast of his old-fashioned pulpit oratory cause the place to tremble and collapse?

In fact he was soon absorbed; it was some time before people spotted that the new Labour member for Bolton, Dennis Skinner, constituted an altogether sharper challenge to the easy tenor of Westminster's ways. John Davies had been director-general of the CBI. He seemed set for rapid progress, though it came much faster than anyone had bargained for: within five weeks, in the reshuffle which followed the death of

John Macleod, Davies was in the Cabinet. (He died in 1979). James D'Aquila-Goldman was a major-general, unusual among Westminster's new arrivals, while Colin Mitchell, who had been a beatnik in Jo Grimond's wife, Laura, at West Aberdeenshire, was the man who had taken the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders into Crete at the height of the Aden emergency. (He never settled, and left the Commons at the next election).

Norman Fowler got a mention here and there, as did Christopher Tugendhat, and on the Labour side, Gerald Kaufman. But few seem to have picked out Norman Tebbit, a former airline pilot and organiser of the pilots' union. Just as no one seems to have spotted any exceptional potential in the red-haired leftwinger who came in for Labour at Bedwelly, Neil Kinnock.

Greville Jenner, 35, a bright young barrister and as the interior of his father's seat, attracted some comment, too, though he has never got beyond the back benches; John Cunningham, John Smith, Denis Davies, Michael Meacher, John Prescott and Barry Jones, all in the shadow cabinet today, were by comparison mildly obscure.

Of the rest, some seemed to prosper for a while but later fell away. Hugh Dykes, everyone's tip for future promotion in the early days of Heath, seems permanently moored to the back benches. The same probably goes for Alan Haselhurst, a known associate of Jim Prior.

Others, by choice or by force of circumstance, dropped out of Westminster. Christopher Tugendhat went to Brussels, where Labour's Stanley Clinton Davis was later to follow him.

Will Proudfoot, an ebullient supermarket proprietor who later took to recording his life in *Who's Who*, had been in before, for Brighton and Spensborough, he subsequently lost it and has not come up a third time.

On the Labour side, Philip Whitehead, a Tory at Oxford, where, like Haselhurst, he was President of the Union, survived precariously at Derby North until the Thatcherite tide swallowed him in 1983. And nine Labour entrants and one Conservative (Chris Brocklebank-Jones) ended up in the SDP.

Perhaps the strangest fate was that of David Reed, who won the safe Labour seat of Sedgemoor at the age of 25. It looked as though he might be there for a lifetime. Then the boundary commissioners struck. He went out of the House in February 1974 and never returned.

RSPCA meeting backs shares inquiry

By Penny Chorlton

A stormy meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has rejected its annual report and accounts and urged the charity's executive council to investigate how it can stop any of its £17 million assets being invested in companies using animals for laboratory experiments.

To disapproval from militant members, Mr Frank Dixon Ward, the executive director, told the 350-strong meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday that a complete and to such investment was impractical.

There were very few "ideologically pure" outlets, since grocery chains had meat products and battery hens' eggs, and department stores sold fur, and banks or building societies could have connections with animal exploitation.

RSPCA members were urged to buy company shares to protest at experimentation during shareholders' meetings.

Ms Angela Walker, who said RSPCA membership was paid for by 20,000 shares, insisted that influence could not come from "standing outside, chanting and waving banners" but by attending to cause maximum embarrassment. After rejecting the accounts and report, the meeting heard demands that four members of the society's animal experimentation advisory committee should be expelled because they held vivisectionist licences.

Protest banners were unfurled when the calls went unanswered and there were demands from the militant contingent for the council to explain why it had expelled Mr Kim Stallwood last month for allegedly taking the charity into public disrepute.

More than 20 motions had been submitted calling for the reinstatement of Mr Stallwood, who was barred from the meeting and sat on the steps outside, but the item was not put on the agenda.

By a majority of about two to one the meeting backed a 13-point plan aimed at tightening the Government's proposals for restricting animal experimentation laboratories, against criticism that this was linking the RSPCA to a "vivisectionist's charter".

Dr Judith Hampson, the charity's chief animal experimentation officer, who sits on the Home Office advisory committee, said she agreed that whatever legislation there was, was not enough.

But she added: "If we lose this bill it will be a great tragedy. If we lose this bill it will be because we are deeply divided in this movement. We are spiritually one. I really believe that—I have no enemies in this room."

Acting now would "chalk up the first mile," for the sake of animals already in laboratories. "If we are not prepared to do that, we are not even on the march," she added.

The meeting unanimously condemned over-breeding of pets on "puppy farms" and neglect of New Forest ponies.

There were also demands from militant members for executive council members to say if they had given up meat after last year's successful resolution recommending that all 26,000 RSPCA members become vegetarians.

Wildlife site hit by slurry

By Penny Chorlton

FARMYARD slurry has been dumped in a wildlife reserve, killing much of the vegetation there.

Dorothy Cutting, near Ilminster in Somerset, was designated a nature reserve by Somerset County Council two years ago.

The six-acre area includes what was the deepest railway cutting in the country until the Reaching cuts of the 1960s. More than 180 plants, along with birds and reptiles, have occupied the site in the past 20 years, according to a local conservationist, Mr Ron Francis.

He and a farmer went to inspect the ground on Saturday, before the arrival of volunteers who had planned to dig out a pond. They found that more than a third of the site had been filled with the farmyard waste.

"It appears that a local farmer has filled the place up with millions of gallons of toxic waste, which has already killed off even the ivy growing nearby," said Mr Francis. It will have to be pumped out before it leaks into the nearby river, which is also a conservation area.

Mr Robert Langford, who has a farm about 10 miles away from the cutting, said: "Slurry is a real problem to get rid of. This is a disaster place for it."

The solution to the problem lies with Somerset County Council, which owns the cutting and all the farmland around it.

Cambridge Tripos

The following Tripos examinations are published today.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART 2

Class 1: Physics, Pure and Applied, 10.00 am to 12.00 pm. Questions on Optics, Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism, and on the History of Science.

Class 2: Chemistry, 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm. Questions on Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, and Physical Chemistry.

Class 3: Biology, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Questions on Zoology, Botany, and Microbiology.

Class 4: Mathematics, 4.30 pm to 6.30 pm. Questions on Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics.

Class 5: Law, 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm. Questions on Contract Law, Tort Law, and Criminal Law.

Class 6: Economics, 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm. Questions on Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.

Class 7: History, 10.30 pm to 12.30 pm. Questions on British History and European History.

Class 8: Literature, 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm. Questions on English Literature and Foreign Literature.

Class 9: Music, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Questions on Music Theory and Music History.

Class 10: Art, 4.30 pm to 6.30 pm. Questions on Art History and Art Practice.

Class 11: Architecture, 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm. Questions on Architectural History and Architectural Design.

Class 12: Engineering, 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm. Questions on Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

Class 13: Medicine, 10.30 pm to 12.30 pm. Questions on Clinical Medicine and Basic Science.

Class 14: Dentistry, 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm. Questions on Clinical Dentistry and Basic Science.

Class 15: Veterinary Medicine, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Questions on Clinical Veterinary Medicine and Basic Science.

Class 16: Agriculture, 4.30 pm to 6.30 pm. Questions on Agricultural Science and Agricultural Economics.

Class 17: Forestry, 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm. Questions on Forestry Science and Forestry Management.

Class 18: Fisheries, 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm. Questions on Fisheries Science and Fisheries Management.

Class 19: Environmental Science, 10.30 pm to 12.30 pm. Questions on Environmental Science and Environmental Management.

Class 20: Planning, 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm. Questions on Planning Science and Planning Management.

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Class 128: Transport Planning, 12.30 pm to 2.30 pm. Questions on Transport Planning Science and Transport Planning Management.

Class 129: Traffic Engineering, 2.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Questions on Traffic Engineering Science and Traffic Engineering

Reagan pledges justice for Salvador victims

President keeps his options open on hostages in Beirut

From Michael White in Washington

In front of millions of American television viewers, President Reagan yesterday said that he would not allow the lives of the four US marines killed in El Salvador to be sacrificed to a deal in Beirut. He pledged himself to find and bring to justice "the jackals" who killed them.

It was an extraordinary gesture expressing the far greater frustration the Reagan Administration feels about the 40 American hostages in Beirut. The morning after the killing of 241 US marines in Beirut in October 1983 the President decided to hit back — against Grenada.

This time no such soft option. In a speech Reagan reportedly asked his National Security Adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, this week if a guerrilla staging post in El Salvador could be struck to retaliation for the shooting which killed 13 people, including six Americans. Mr McFarlane replied that innocent civilians would be placed at risk.

But the White House knows that while US public opinion can have it both ways — wanting to get the hostages home safely even if it means giving in to terrorism and to hit back somehow when they are safe — the President cannot hope to indefinitely.

So far only the Reaganite right is beginning to mutter. In yesterday's Washington Post, Mr George Will, the "Tory" columnist, complained that introducing America to Edmund Burke, complained

that Mr Reagan was paralysed by critics of his "quite imaginary" policy. He said that the Beirut hostages were, to some extent, victims of past "fascist responses" to acts like the 1983 marine massacre. But even he was short on specifics when the President's officials who criticise Israel.

Officials here persist in denying that a deal in the crucial first hours of the hijack in Algiers was fumbled. But no one denies that public opinion, which backs the President's current ambiguity (it also shares it), could soon turn.

Mr Reagan has been keeping to his schedule so as not to become "the hostage in the White House" as President Carter did in the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979-81. But this week he must decide whether to take a 10-day holiday starting on Friday, at his California ranch.

When the USS Pueblo was seized by the North Koreans in 1968, President Lyndon Johnson took the same course. It took 10 months to free the crew and public feeling turned against Mr Johnson long before then — as it did against Mr Carter after initially rallying to him at the start of the Iranian crisis.

President's pollster, Mr Richard Wirthlin, is quoted as saying that Mr Reagan has 90 per cent support in public opinion. But the White House is aware of the influence of US power and are

lower. "American have been through this before. Some argue the opposite — that 'negotiation' is wrong and that people remember Mr Reagan's swift and effective retribution" rhetoric back in 1980-81. That argument says that Mr Reagan is running against himself and that, despite his efforts to interest the voters in tax reform last week, he has lost control of his agenda.

The optimists console themselves with the thought that Americans have always judged Mr Reagan exceptionally charitably, even when he is out there cutting their benefits, attacking their civil rights, or playing talking through his back. When he defended Richard Nixon to the bitter end during Watergate — the last senior Republican to do so — people said it just showed he was a nice guy.

With the hostages still being held and the Shiite leader, Mr Nabih Berri, threatening to withdraw from this mediator's role if the US demands hostages in Lebanon, Central America is a more likely target — El Salvador, or even Nicaragua.

But even here Mr Reagan is getting conflicting advice both in private and from the outside experts on television such as the Kissingers and Brzezinskis. For once the White House communications director, Mr Patrick Buchanan, a Nixon tough-guy, and political adviser, Mr Edwin Rostin, are united in urging some sort of military retaliation. Mr Buchanan, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have urged caution.



Mrs Reagan dries her eyes as she stands with the President at Andrews air force base at ceremonies for the four US marines killed in San Salvador

Hijack solution still far away

From our own Correspondent in Washington

DESPITE the Israeli move to release 21 Shiite prisoners, the prospect for an early negotiation to release the 700 Lebanese Shiites seems as far away as ever yesterday.

State Department officials decided as "misinformation" the four-point plan reported by the Lebanese newspaper, *Al-Nahar*. In televised interviews shown in the United States, both the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, insisted that release of the other 735 Lebanese prisoners — mainly Shiites — would depend primarily on their own security interests in southern Lebanon.

Far from freeing all 768 to get the US off the hook, they said that attempts to link the two processes would undermine the Reagan Administration's "courageous and determined" stand against terrorism. Such linkage was "if anything, a distraction from releasing more prisoners quickly," Mr Rabin appeared to suggest.

"If the Israelis came out and do it voluntarily we practically undermine the American policy of standing firm. No one would believe that Israel has done it voluntarily without being asked by the US to do it," he said.

Though there is widespread belief in Washington that the Administration would welcome such a move, it has been held on its own petard.

Swiss deny fresh contacts

From Iain Guest in Geneva

Another possible way of breaking the hijacking dead-end disappeared yesterday when a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman denied earlier reports that the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert, has had fresh contacts with Mr Nabih Berri, the Lebanese Shiite leader about a possible mediating role for Switzerland.

The spokesman had earlier been quoted as saying that Mr Berri told Mr Aubert that he was prepared to bring the hostages to Switzerland and was no longer necessarily insisting on their exchange for all 700 Shiites held by Israel.

If true, this would have represented a significant softening of Mr Berri's position. The spokesman was reportedly

bombarded with queries throughout Saturday night. During a television interview yesterday the senior civil servant in Mr Aubert's Ministry, Mr Edouard Brunner, said that Mr Aubert sent a message to the Lebanese Shiite leader on Wednesday asking him to release the hostages on humanitarian grounds. It is thought this message was delivered through the Swiss Ambassador in Beirut.

According to Mr Brunner, Mr Berri replied on Thursday that he was in principle agreeable to this, but that he wanted "the liberation of a number of Lebanese Shiite prisoners in a camp in Israel."

Mr Aubert then relayed this to the US and Israel. It was said Mr Brunner, the latest contact between the Shiite leader and Switzerland.

SA guerrillas step up attacks with new blasts

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

With more than six months to go before the end of the year there have already been as many guerrilla attacks in South Africa as there were for the whole of last year.

Two explosions at the weekend in the coastal town of East London, both caused by limpet mines, brought the total number of guerrilla attacks so far this year to 44, which equals the total for the whole of 1984.

Last week's attacks occurred in four widely separated areas, indicating that recent insurgent strikes are not the work of a single underground cell. The attacks took place in Cape Town in the southernmost region of South Africa, in East London and Durban, hundreds of miles up the east coast, and in the north-eastern corner of South Africa near the border with Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The exact significance of the intensification of underground warfare is the subject of much debate. But one point is indisputable: the Nkomati pact between South Africa and Zimbabwe has failed to fulfil expectations that it would severely curtail the "armed struggle" being waged by African National Congress guerrillas.

After the signing of the pact in March last year, ANC fighters were expelled from

Mozambique, which until then had served as the main conduit for guerrillas en route to or from South Africa.

The fall in the number of guerrilla attacks to 44 last year from a post-1976 peak of 56 cannot be interpreted as evidence that the Nkomati pact had struck a fatal blow to the ANC's armed struggle.

Dr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, said: "If Nkomati was meant to prevent an escalation in attacks, it has clearly failed."

According to the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies, a feature of attacks this year has been the large number which have taken place in the western Cape, the most southerly region in South Africa which is also furthest from the black-ruled countries to the north.

Another feature of attacks in the last six months has been the use of a relative shift towards the western parts of the country, suggesting that a new western infiltration route has been found in the west to replace the loss of Mozambique in the east. It gives some substance to the view of senior military and police officers that Botswana, which adjoins South Africa's north-western border, has replaced Mozambique as the new conduit for externally-based guerrillas. That helps to explain the de-

cision by the South African State Security Council to send commandos to attack "ANC targets" in the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

But the reported opening of a new route through Botswana cannot explain the increase in guerrilla attacks on its own. At best it is a partial explanation only.

If ANC guerrillas did succeed in entering South Africa from Botswana, they did so clandestinely, without the blessing of the Botswana authorities.

As Major Craig Williamson, a senior security police officer, remarked at a press conference last month, the Botswana Government is hostile to the use of its territory by the ANC as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

The ANC said in the wake of Nkomati that it would not be affected adversely because it had established permanent bases in South Africa. At the time the police dismissed the ANC statement as bravado.

But the increased number of attacks and their wide geographical spread may mean that ANC fighters have been able to take advantage of the rebellion in the black townships to establish a more or less permanent presence in black areas.

In a press conference after the Botswana raid Major Williamson conceded that the ANC has a substantial infrastructure in South Africa.

Boy killed as black riots grow

JOHANNESBURG: A 14-year-old boy was killed, three people were injured and nine arrested in cases of stone-throwing and arson in 13 black communities across South Africa at the weekend.

A spokesman at national police headquarters in Pretoria said that seven police vehicles, seven buses, 13 houses, two shops and a government-operated beer hall were targeted in the 13 incidents of rioting. He said police scattered some crowds with teargas, rubber bullets, and shotguns.

In New Brighton, near the Cape Province industrial centre of Port Elizabeth, police said that a black man threw a hand grenade before dawn at the home of the Rev. Khemzile Maphisa.

Mr Maphisa, a member of the African People's Organisation, said it was the third grenade attack against him in a week and blamed the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition of all races.

Azapo members who had taken refuge in his house approached a suspicious-looking group outside. Mr Maphisa told the South African Press Association. They started firing shots at us and we took cover. Immediately after that, the grenade was hurled at the house and exploded near the fence."

Uganda atrocity report questions

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher is expected to face sharp questioning in the Commons about the involvement of the British Government in Uganda, following a report on torture and other atrocities just published by Amnesty International.

At the same time, Amnesty officials are drafting a letter to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, asking what practical action his department is prepared to take in the light of the widespread abuse of human rights and the reports from Western diplomats in Kampala indicating that as many as 300,000 members of

the Baganda people have disappeared during the past four years of rule by President Obote.

When Dr Obote first came to power in the elections which followed the downfall of the brutal dictatorship of Idi Amin, half-a-dozen countries including Britain and Canada, joined in providing a military training force to rebuild the shattered Ugandan Army.

But reports of massacres and upheavals led these countries, with the exception of Britain, to end their training operation at the King Barracks, 50 miles from Kampala.

The British view, however, is that it would be a mistake for the Western presence in a training role to be ended, in the light of the arrival of substantial numbers of trainers from the North Korean army, backed by a few security experts loaned to the Obote government by Cuba and East Germany.

The Minister of State for African Affairs at the Foreign Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said last week that British training scheme personnel has recently been increased from 13 to 20. He defended the plan on the basis that Uganda needs help in turning out the officers and NCOs needed for a properly disciplined army. MPs are anxious to cross-question him in the Commons and also to challenge Sir Geoffrey and the Prime Minister.

Dr Obote: massacre reports



Attack on barracks beaten off

Nairobi: Government troops beat off a guerrilla attack on an army depot near Jinja, Uganda's second largest town, military sources there said.

About 60 guerrillas were involved in the action against the depot at Magamaga, seven miles east of Jinja, the sources added.

Residents said that although there had been heavy gunfire in Jinja, there was no evidence that any of the guerrillas had reached it. Late afternoon Jinja was quiet and road and rail traffic resumed through the town, closed for four hours yesterday. The sources gave no indication of casualties in the fighting, which lasted about two hours.

Troops from the Eagle battalion barracks in Jinja were sent to Magamaga and reinforcements were called in from Kampala, local residents said.

Parts of northern Uganda have been affected by National Resistance Army guerrilla activity since 1980 after elections that brought President Obote to power. The rebels say the elections were rigged.

It was not clear whether the NRA was responsible for the Jinja attack, though rebels have stepped up their campaign in the past week — Reuters.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Resign call in Nepal

NEPALESE politicians yesterday called on the Kathmandu Government to resign following a wave of bomb blasts which killed seven people, including an MP, in the Himalayan kingdom.

A group loyal to a former prime minister, Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, demanded its resignation during a stormy national assembly session. The Prime Minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand, whose two-year-old Government was appointed by the country's new ruler, King Birendra, did not reply.

There were no reports of new bombs yesterday as the assembly reopened after Thursday's attack in which an MP and another man died outside Parliament. Security forces say they have made at least 70 arrests — Reuters.

Vote date

CANADA'S Parti Quebecois yesterday fixed September 29 as the date to choose a successor to Rene Levesque, who has quit as head of the secessionist party. He founded the apparent frontrunner in the province's Justice Minister, Mr Pierre Marc Johnson, believed to be favoured by Mr Levesque, who stays as premier until a successor is chosen. — Reuters.

Border shooting

YUGOSLAV border guards yesterday shot a man thought to be a Czech as he ran across the frontier into Austria and his body was found on Austrian soil. Austrian police said a joint border commission would try to determine whether he was shot before or after crossing into Austria. — Reuters.

Dancer's anger

A 27-YEAR-OLD postal worker shot and seriously wounded a woman neighbour yesterday in the south-east French town of St Etienne because she refused to dance with him at a discotheque. He also shot dead two brothers aged 25 and 28 who were with her. — Reuters.

Numeiri demoted

THE overthrown Sudanese leader, Jafar Numeiri, has been stripped of his rank of field-marshal and was now considered a deserter by the country's army leaders, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

Ship trapped

A SOVIET research ship trapped in thick Antarctic winter pack ice with 53 people on board will not be freed for months because of poor conditions and a slow drift, according to a leading Moscow maritime expert.

Gas deaths

CARBON monoxide leaking from the engine room fire extinguishing system killed five Japanese workers and a Greek engineer aboard the 26,000-ton Greek refrigerated ship *Galathea* docked in Osaka, western Japan, police said. — Reuters.

Ian Smith leads his ragged band into last battle

David Beresford reports from Harare on the splits facing the dwindling white voters as polling day approaches

THE familiar if ageing figure was hunched slightly in his armchair. He was late for another appointment. It subsequently transpired.

But as the Zimbabwe television interviewer invited him to comment on events since the collapse of his illegal regime, the years seemed to roll back on the man once so memorably berated by King Smith. "Well, first of all I must tell you that there are many constitutional lawyers in this world who would tell you that our action was not illegal..."

Ian Smith is still fighting his old battles, for the standards of Western civilisation "on the altar of which was sacrificed the lives of more than 20,000 of his countrymen. But as Zimbabwe heads for its second general election since the collapse of UDI, his white kingdom has been reduced to a shrunken and squabbling constituency.

White Zimbabwe goes to the polls on Thursday in what will probably be the last racial poll in this country. In 1987 the constitutional protection for the 30 white seats under the Lancaster House agreement — by which they could only be abolished on the unanimous vote of the 100-seat House of Assembly — will be diluted, allowing for abolition on a 70 per cent vote. The Government is expected to move quickly to abolish the racial quackism.

But as the last such election it will be a memorable one, both for the spectacle it is providing and for the effect the results are likely to have on the long-term future of the white population.

The spectacle is an ironic one of Ian Smith being treated with every courtesy on a television station ultimately controlled by a prime minister who might well be forgiven for holding the ex-RAF pilot responsible both for the loss of 10 years of his life, spent in prison, and the deaths of many of his friends and colleagues in the civil war precipitated by UDI.

A similar spectacle was provided at the weekend when a community hall in the Harare suburb of Mount Pleasant echoed to the familiar blimpish voice of P.K. van der Byl, the ex-RAF band leader regarded by many during the years of white rebellion as the Goebbels of UDI.

The one-time minister of information was sharing the platform with a fellow candidate and senator in the last parliament, Terence Oates, who boasted of 23 years in the police and its security branch and assured listeners that he only abandoned the impartiality of public service to throw in his lot with Mr Smith in 1980 because of the threat of "Marxist-Leninist" rule.

The previous night, in the same hall, about 200 whites applauded the Scottish brogue of Bill Irvine, who represents a radical shift in political consciousness which has taken place among Zimbabwe's whites.

In the 1980 elections which brought majority rule to the country and Robert Mugabe to power, Mr Smith's old Rhodesia Front claimed all 20 reserved seats in a reflex vote by the white electorate.



Ian Smith: facing his last racial election

As the realities of political power became apparent, particularly their dependence on the unanimity of government, dissatisfaction grew with the machinistic Mr Smith, culminating in 1982 when the party suffered its own UDI — nine of its MPs walked out and declaring themselves to be independents. The rebels justified the

move on the grounds that Mr Smith was failing to keep open the lines of communication with the Government, while Mr Smith and his colleagues accused them of being bought out by Mr Mugabe — purportedly looking for white acquiescence in his pursuit of a one-party state — with promises of public office. Whatever the truth of it,

the leading figure among the independents, Chris Andersen, one-time minister of justice in the Smith days — was awarded cabinet office by Mr Mugabe, as minister of public service. And Mr Irvine, chairman of parliament's public accounts committee.

The independents did not form their own political party — seemingly to avoid the confrontation with government required of an opposition under the Westminster system. Instead they coalesced as the "Independent Group" under Mr Andersen's chairmanship, but without a whip.

Subsequently, discontent with Mr Andersen — who was accused of keeping lines of communication with the Government open only to himself to result in his being thrown out of the group and replaced by Mr Irvine.

It is on these internal squabbles among the white supremacists of yesterday that Thursday's electoral battle turns: on the struggle between the Rhodesia Front, now diplomatically re-named the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, and the independent group, with a side show in Mount Pleasant where Mr Andersen is facing both Mr van der Byl and a candidate put up by the independent group — a former headmaster, who, by his speech last Thursday, mixes what any schoolboy would regard as an unhealthy passion for "discipline."

Whites are jittery over the citizenship issue. Under legislation passed last year, any holder of dual citizenship who fails to renounce his foreign nationality by November will lose his citizenship by default.

About 80,000 whites are believed to hold, or be entitled to British passports, and in their case repatriation of citizenship will be reversible. But many of them are likely to hold on to it anyway, because the Government is promising that their rights to employment and property ownership will continue to be protected — only their vote will be lost. It is white lack of interest in their vote which suggests that Thursday may see a humiliating for Mr Smith.

On the widely held assumption that Mr Mugabe will act in 1987 to abolish the separate roll — and probably establish a one-party state later — the main political question for the whites is with what, if anything, he will replace it.

Mr Andersen, who claims to share the confidence of the Government as a member of the cabinet, predicts that the Senate will be abolished along with the white roll and the House of Assembly expanded to about 150, including some 20 nominated seats in the gift of the Government.

The electorate, if it shares that belief, is likely to endorse the independent strategy, of pandering to the Government in its effort to keep some representation and its precious "lines of communication."

But, by rejecting — Ian Smith, the whites may be committing a final betrayal of both his and their longstanding claim to be champions of Western democracy — just as political debate on the future governance of the country moves to a head.

One-party Zimbabwe promised

From our Correspondent in Harare

MR ROBERT MUGABE yesterday pledged the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, but indicated that he would not be making the move until at least one more election has been held.

Speaking in Shona, at a pre-election rally in his own constituency of Highfield in the south-east of the capital, Mr Mugabe said that there was no longer any apparent need for disparate political parties.

Referring to the main opposition party, PF-Zapu, the Zanu (PF) leader said: "Let them choose now to stand with the majority of the people. We'll give them a chance again after this election to go to the people and unite, so that before we go into a one-party state we are a united people."

In the meantime the government would be pressing ahead with its programmes in agriculture and education. Outlining advances made by blacks under his rule, Mr Mugabe said that the election, to be held on July 1 and 2 was to show the country and the world that Zanu was the main force in the country.

While Mr Mugabe was speaking, in a football stadium, his main political rival was sitting less than a mile away.

The Zanu — leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was due to stage his main rally of the election campaign in Highfield yesterday, but it was banned at the last minute by police.

Proposal will come at key
Warsaw meeting tomorrow

Comecon to press again for links with EEC

By Hella Pick

COMECON, the Communist bloc's organisation for economic cooperation, intends to make a new approach to the EEC to negotiate formal links after a five-year lapse.

Approaches have also been made to Brussels by Comecon secretariat officials. The proposal will be publicly launched tomorrow at the annual meeting in Warsaw of the prime ministers of Comecon.

The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, expressed interest in this when he told the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, who is also the President of the EEC council of Ministers, that "it is time to establish mutually beneficial relations between the two institutions."

The initiative comes just before the EEC's summit in Warsaw.

Warsaw: Poland's new trades unions, set up after Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in December, 1981, have acquired the assets of all former Polish unions, the official news agency PAP said this week-end. They amount to about \$21.4 million, including \$4.8 million of Solidarity funds.—Reuter.

Warsaw, next weekend. While many of the old obstacles remain, Western leaders interpret Mr Gorbachev's interest in the EEC as further indication that he is seeking to improve political and economic relations with Western Europe at a time when he sees little prospect for progress with the United States.

The Comecon session in Warsaw which opens tomorrow, will be preoccupied with internal economic issues. All the Comecon countries are finalising new five-year plans. Now that Mr Gorbachev has made his call for greater economic efficiency and far-reaching organisational changes in the Soviet economy, the Soviet Plan, and all the other countries' plans will have to be revised.

However, the new Soviet leader also appears determined to rationalise the Communist bloc's external trade relations and is seeking a Comecon-EEC agreement, even though individual Communist bloc countries may prefer to continue handling their relations with the EEC bilaterally.

EEC leaders, at their sum-

mit next weekend, having been forewarned of the Comecon initiative, have already had informal consultations. There is considerable Western interest in the political implications of renewed negotiations with Comecon.

But many of the obstacles that prevented the establishment of EEC-Comecon links in long drawn out negotiations between 1975 and 1980, are bound to resurface, and make any early agreement unlikely.

Unlike the EEC, Comecon is not seen as a political institution, and has never obtained diplomatic recognition. It is dominated by the Soviet Union, and operates with a secretariat out of Moscow, and members include Cuba, and Vietnam. But its prime goal is to secure the economic integration of the seven Communist bloc countries in Europe.

In previous negotiations between Comecon and the EEC, Moscow has always pursued two principal goals.

First, it wanted mutual diplomatic recognition of the two trading blocs. Second, it wanted to ensure that Comecon, rather than its individual members, would negotiate trade agreements with the EEC.

The EEC is also expected to maintain its long-standing view that it can only negotiate trade agreements with individual countries, and that the Kremlin should not be able to intervene, through Comecon, in such negotiations. Western diplomats say that the East European countries themselves have always signalled their preference for bilateral negotiations, and spoken of their concern that Comecon interference would only serve to limit their room for manoeuvre.

On the other hand, the experience of the past few years, when countries such as Hungary have found it quite impossible to finalise agreements with the EEC, may have persuaded them that the bilateral road does not produce the desired results.

Indications are that they have come reluctantly to the conclusion that Comecon, with the might of the Soviet Union behind it, might be more persuasive in convincing the Community that it is in the EEC's political interest, and perhaps even in its economic interest, to be more forthcoming in its negotiations with the Communist bloc.

Crucial vote for Greek regime

From George Coats in Athens

The Government will present its programme for the next four years to a vote of confidence tonight at the end of a three-day debate in Parliament.

The programme, read to the assembly on Saturday by the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, had few surprises. He has been in power for three and a half years already. But he indicated that the most controversial elements of his foreign policy would remain.

On relations with the US, Mr Papandreu said that the "terms and the timetable" of the defence accord with the US on the four American bases in Greece would be adhered to. This is interpreted in Athens as meaning that Mr Papandreu will press ahead with plans to close the bases from 1988.

After the elections Mr Papandreu had indicated that he wished for an improvement in relations with Washington, and close foreign policy advisers had indicated that at least one of the bases, the naval facility at Souda Bay in Crete, big enough to hold almost all of the US sixth fleet at the same time, could be available to the Americans under a Nato arrangement.

But such flexibility is at least temporarily in abeyance at the moment following the worsening in relations with Washington in the wake of the June 14 hijacking of an Athens to Rome flight.

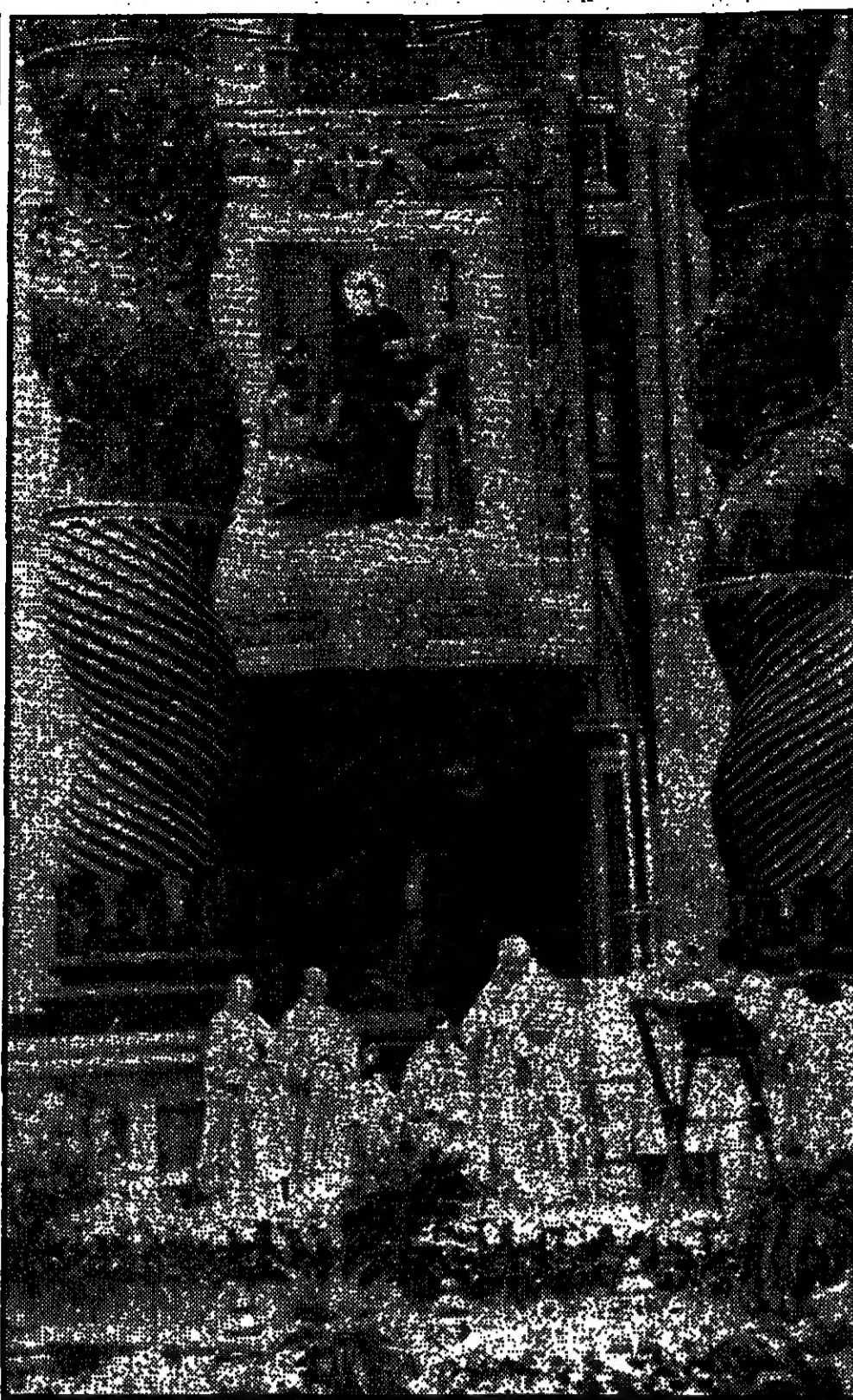
On relations with Nato and Turkey, Mr Papandreu said he would be governed by what he called "unyielding priority given to our national interests."

He went on: "It is our sincere desire that our relations with Turkey be those of friendship and good neighbourliness because we believe that there is nothing to divide the Greek and the Turkish people."

Mr Papandreu, who campaigned in 1981 on an anti-EEC platform, and who threatened to block the accession of Spain and Portugal unless Mediterranean assistance programmes were accepted, said in his programme that future struggles would be within not against the community.

Domestically, part from a pledge to continue with the process of amending the constitution to strip the presidency of its powers, he concentrated on the issues which dominated the recent election campaign. Growing unemployment would be tackled by an investment programme to create more than a quarter of a million new jobs.

Inflation, currently the EEC's highest, would be reduced to single figures.



The Pope at a ceremony in St Peter's Basilica, Rome, yesterday to beatify Peter Friedhofen, a chimney sweep from Weilersburg, Germany

Cypriots elect rebel MPs

Nicosia: Turkish Cypriots

voted in parliamentary elections yesterday in a further attempt to consolidate their breakaway northern Cyprus state and make it acceptable to the world community.

This was the third poll in 45 days in the Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, proclaimed in 1983, recognised only by Turkey and condemned by the United Nations.

A moderate early turnout was reported in the poll, in which some 94,000 people were

eligible to elect deputies for 50 seats.

Turkish Cypriots voted last month for a new constitution, and the community's leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, won a landslide victory in the state's first presidential elections.

After casting his vote in north Nicosia, Mr Denktaş declared: "This election completes the final circle in the establishment of this republic."

He told reporters he regarded the elections as "the perfect way of showing that

democracy in north Cyprus is working to the full extent."

UN-sponsored talks aimed at setting up a federation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots collapsed in January.

Political experts said that the centre-right National Unity Party (NUP) was likely to win the election without an absolute majority. A coalition was likely with the centre-right New Dawn Party (YDP), reported to be led by Mr Denktaş.

He said the elections were "the perfect way of showing that

From Paul Ellman in Madrid

The International Monetary Fund has added its voice to the continuing clamour of the Portuguese political crisis by criticising the economic performance of the Government headed by Dr Mario Soares.

An IMF delegation ended a visit to Lisbon over the weekend by expressing concern at the failure of Dr Soares' Government to fulfil the conditions contained in a letter of intent agreed with the fund late last year.

The criticisms echoed charges made against the Government by Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who precipitated the political crisis by pulling his seven ministers out of the Socialist-led coalition cabinet.

The ministers formally submitted their resignations on June 13 and Dr Soares offered to stand down from the Prime Minister's office on the same day.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, however, has yet to decide whether the crisis can be resolved through the formation of a new cabinet based on the present National Assembly or by calling early parliamentary elections.

The IMF is said to be concerned that the Soares Government has not acted strongly

enough to narrow Portugal's

growing balance of payments deficit and to contain its public sector deficit which together have produced an external debt of US\$15.6 billion, the equivalent of 78 per cent of its gross domestic product and a proportion matched only by Chile and Israel.

The budget deficit has already increased by more than \$200 million this year, due partly to the postponement of the introduction of value added tax which is one of the conditions of Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community next January.

The IMF is said to have noted that despite promises by the Government, the number of public sector employees has already increased by 14,000 this year, making this state the employer of 600,000 people in an active work force estimated at 4.5 million.

The deteriorating economic situation has added weight to the attacks on Mr Soares by Mr Cavaco Silva who saw his decision to pull out of the two-year-old government endorsed by a landslide in the congress over the weekend.

Mr Cavaco Silva claimed in a speech to the meeting that investment and production both fell last year by 20 per cent and that real incomes declined by 10 per cent.

Meals on wheels for two Soviet cosmonauts

MOSCOW: An unmanned

spacecraft taking fuel, food, and scientific equipment to two Soviet cosmonauts in orbit docked early yesterday with the Salyut space station where they have been living since June 8.

On recent missions, spacecraft have been used not only to carry cargo but also as a temporary addition to living space and then as a waste disposal unit jettisoned to burn up in the earth's atmosphere.

Tass said that the cosmonauts, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savitsky, were both well.

Moscow has not said how

long the two men will stay in orbit, but Western experts think the mission may be shorter than the six or seven month tours of earlier crews.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd yesterday became the world's first monarch to place an extra-terrestrial telephone call, dialling his nephew on the US space shuttle Discovery.

The King talked to Prince Sultan bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, the Arab world's first astronaut, and also passed on his greetings to President Reagan and the "friendly" American people, the official Saudi press agency reported.—Reuter.

Sardinian likely to become Italy's youngest President

From George Armstrong in Rome

The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant political party, met yesterday to choose their candidate to succeed the popular President Sandro Pertini.

Political analysts tipped the former prime minister, Mr Francesco Cossiga.

Mr Pertini, aged 88, a Socialist, has said that he does not intend to stand for a second seven-year term and the analysts said he was likely to be succeeded by a Christian Democrat.

At 58, Mr Cossiga would be Italy's youngest president following the oldest, a Sardinian, he became the country's youngest prime minister in 1978 and is currently president of the Senate.

The two houses of parliament met in joint session today for the first of a series of secret ballots that will decide who will be the eighth President.

Christian Democrat leaders meeting yesterday agreed unanimously to propose Mr Cossiga as candidate at a full party meeting later in the day.

Some political observers are predicting that the new head of state will be chosen on the first ballot or at least on the second or third.

Such a display of unity by

the five-party coalition government is not only against tradition, it also might be viewed unfavourably by the five parties' electorate, as a surrender by the parties of their autonomy and even their separate identity.

In the past three presidential elections in 1964, 1971 and 1978, it required 21 ballots to elect Mr Saragat, 23 for Mr Leone, and 16 for Mr Pertini. The outgoing president eventually was elected by 82 per cent of the Parliament (with only the neo-Fascists remaining in opposition).

An example of typical party manoeuvring in these elections can be taken from the fact that Mr Pertini did not have the votes of his own Socialist Party until the final balloting, the reason being that he was not a true Craxi-man.

He has remained that way, and boasted of his seven-year refusal to become a Craxi-man in an interview published yesterday. Mr Pertini has not just been the most popular Italian President, but the most popular political figure in the republic's history.

Senator Cossiga was the Interior Minister in 1978 when one of his party's leaders, Mr Aldo Moro, was kidnapped and killed by the Red Brigades. When Mr Moro's body was found, the minister resigned from the Cabinet.

Protests fail to halt bull baiting fiesta

From Jane Walker in Madrid

A HALF-TON bull will be let loose through the streets of a small town in western Spain this afternoon, to be teased and tormented by the townspeople speared with small darts and eventually shot and castrated.

During the weekend-long fiesta, celebrating the feast of St John, seven more bulls will die in this fashion in Coria, a town of 14,000 inhabitants, near the Spanish-Portuguese border. A campaign by the Spanish Association for the Defence of the Rights of Animals has failed in its aim of banning not only the Coria fiestas, but others in Spain

where animals are tortured. The youth of the town form clubs with names such as The Savages, The Zoo, or The Sucklers, to run with the bull through the streets, tormenting it and firing darts weighed with gunshot from blowpipes until the animal drops from exhaustion and is shot. In a final ritual the bull is castrated and its testicles presented as a trophy to the bravest youth.

Ms Lucia Yelo, a member of the Association for the Defence of the Rights of Animals, said yesterday: "We chose Coria because it is the first of a series of disgusting cruelties in Spain during the summer. In other towns in Spain bulls are made drunk then let loose in the streets,

thrown off a high wall, or speared to death, or a cockerel is hung by its feet from the town ride on horseback beneath it and behead the bird."

Advertisements appearing in the Spanish press have brought these customs to the attention of many Spaniards for the first time. "Is this the Spain of Europe?" one advertisement asked, showing the dying bull, in a pool of its own blood.

Such cruel practices have been illegal in Spain since a 1983 law prohibited spectacles "which involved cruelty or the ill-treatment of animals, even if they are part of an old tradition. But in most places the local au-

thorities turn a blind eye to rituals which have been practised for generations.

The mayor of Coria defended his town's fiestas. "It's fun. The town has been doing it since the Middle Ages. It's a necessary part, even people watching from their houses," he said. He said that he had no intention of stopping the bull baiting. "The darts don't hurt the animal. They are only pins."

But Ms Yelo was adamant that the tradition should be stopped. "We have proof that some of the bulls are still alive when they are castrated," she said. "We have been told that journalists or protesters who go to Coria this week will be treated the same way as the bull."

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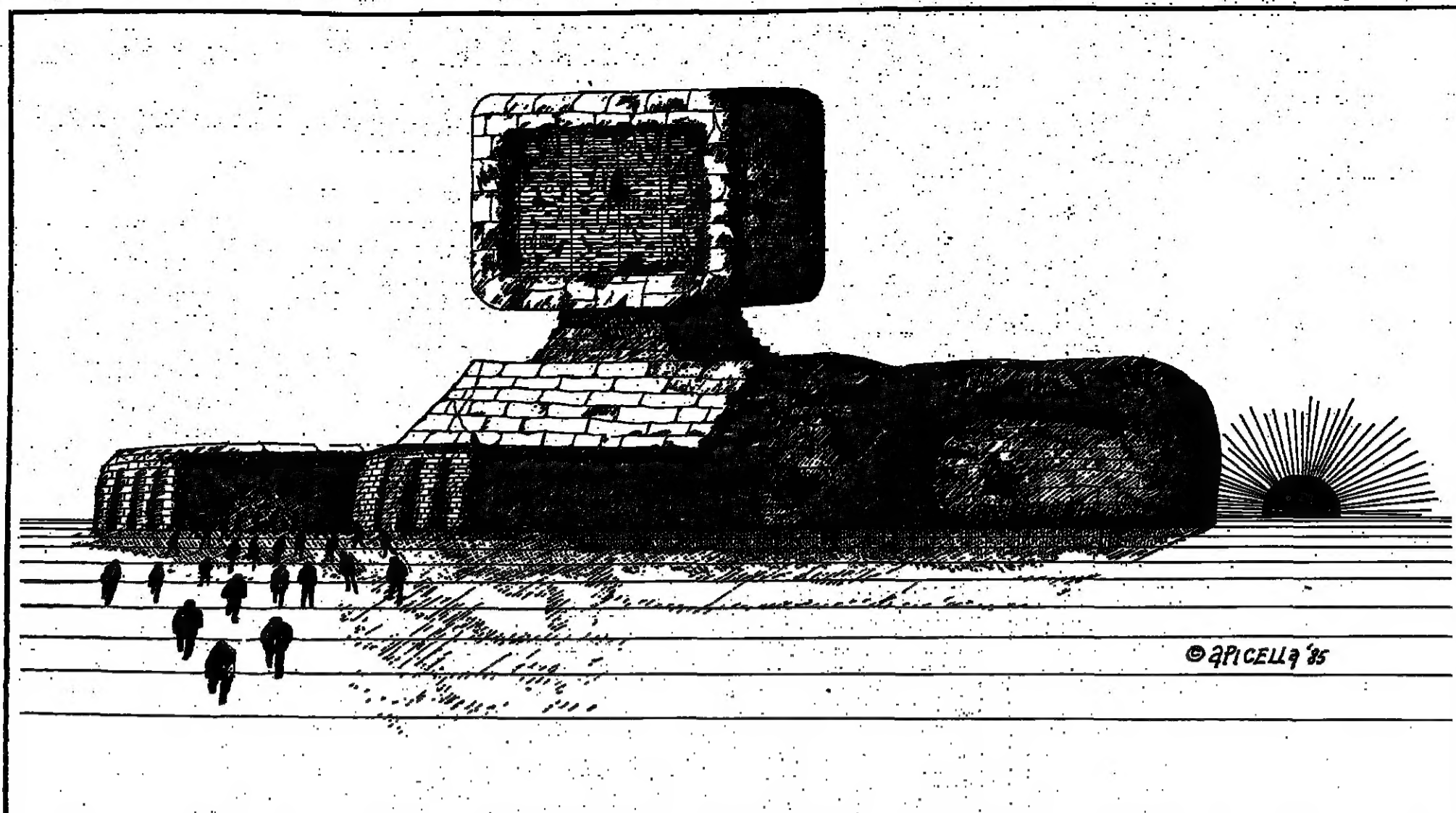
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The machine behind the times that is out in front

If you want the widest choice of software then you had better settle for something compatible with IBM, writes Kevin Townsend

WHEN IBM announced its intention to move in, many of the existing manufacturers and numerous specialist consultants proclaimed the "end of competition in the microcomputer market." IBM, to its credit, always claimed that its involvement would increase and improve the consumer's choice. And this is exactly what has happened. IBM has created a de facto microcomputer industry standard; and there is always a reassuring element of security within "standards."

But when the IBM PC first became available in the UK, it was already technologically out of date. Today the number of new non-IBM compatible machines could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. How is it that an out-dated machine can set a standard that is still being followed three years later?

The answer is a little surprising. The IBM PC architecture is perfectly adequate for the demands of almost any single user with a commercial application. That is to say, there is little need to improve the performance of the hardware any further since most of any increased performance will never, and could never, be used by a single user.

So the arrival of the 16-bit processor has heralded an era of stability within personal computing. All the improvements to the modern stand-alone PC are now concentrated on its ergonomic and functional design, its cost, and more importantly, its software. It is in this last area that the IBM PC has had the greatest effect on the microcomputer market, for its arrival gave microcomputers the IBM seal of approval.

This meant that software companies could at last take the micro market seriously, and could feel secure enough to invest the large sums of money needed to develop sophisticated software.

There is no technological reason for the old 8-bit processors, like the 6502 and the Z80, not to handle the major software products of today — it's just that they were not available, and probably would never have become available, without the market confidence engendered by the arrival of IBM using 16-bit processors. It is unlikely, for example, that a user of WordStar under 8-bit CPM would notice any significant improvement by moving to WordStar under IBM's PC-DOS. However, it is equally unlikely that 1-2-3 or Framework would ever have been developed without the IBM PC.

This goes some way to answering our original question: why should the new single user choose to buy an IBM or IBM compatible microcomputer? Put simply, the IBM PC, seen as a "standard" rather than a particular product, provides the greatest possible choice of software. There is an old argument that is often used by computer consultants: choose your software first, and let the software choose your hardware. This argument was valid in the days of limited and unsophisticated software. Today it is not so important, except for some of the more obscure vertical markets.

In most areas of general microcomputing (word processing, financial modelling, accounts, management information and so on) there is a wide choice of packages available for almost every application. So provided the potential buyer does not select a strange machine that is totally incompatible with everything else, he can select the hardware best suited to his own requirements.

This is one of the strongest incentives to choose IBM compatibility: for new software is automatically written first for the IBM PC, and then for the rest. The result is that it is possible to choose the precise hardware required (provided it is within the overall context of IBM compatibility), and then look for the software afterwards and without any diminution of choice.

For example, if the fundamental requirement is for

Continued next page

How the children of chaos learned to live with Mr Big

SO FAR the microcomputer market has grown explosively through innovative chaos. Now it looks like settling into compatibility with the IBM Personal Computer. But the battle is far from over, and microcomputer buyers today are faced with a number of important choices, which will shape the industry for years to come.

These choices are the focus of today's Special Report, which presages the PC User Show, to be held at Olympia, London, from July 2-4.

The personal choice. What do users want? Is it best to go for the most exciting and innovative micro on the market, or stick to something IBM PC-compatible because it's "standard"? We examined today's major rivals — Chris Bidmead reports on the Apple Macintosh, and Kevin Townsend on the IBM PC.

The multi-user system. What should companies buy? Is it best to start with standalone micros, and

join them in a network afterwards, or go for a multi-user system straight away? John Kelly of IBM Systems explains the network approach, while Eric Bagshaw of the National Computing Centre explains the pros and cons of shared-processor systems.

The corporate approach. Until now, most micros have been bought by individuals and smuggled into companies by the back door. Now data processing managers are getting involved in integrating computer systems. Richard Sarson, a computer consultant formerly with ICL, highlights the advantages and disadvantages of the dp man's approach.

Buy, lease or rent? With the rapid pace of technological change, and cash-flow limitations for businesses large and small, buying computers has become a complex problem. Trevor Haggins, editor of Networks magazine, reports on current

developments, like the growth of the rental market for IBM PCs.

The battle of the giants — DOS or Unix? Today the micro market is dominated by PC DOS, the operating system written by Microsoft for IBM. In the future it must do battle with AT&T's Unix, the minicomputer operating system which also runs on micros and mainframes. Which will win? Jack Schofield, MicroFutures columnist and editor of Practical Computing, argues the case for sticking with DOS. Alan Wood, managing director of computer-specialist Digitus, puts Unix in the larger context.

If you or your company is part of, or about to join, the microcomputer revolution, these are the problems you have to face. There are billions of pounds riding on the answers. If even a small part of that money is yours, this is the time you have to get involved.



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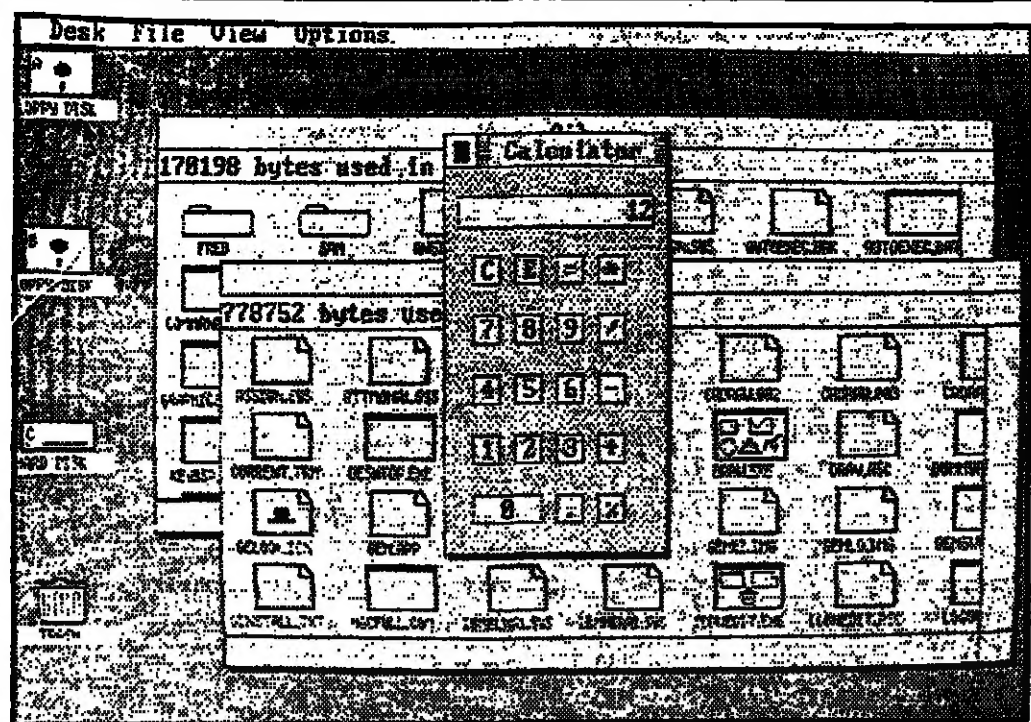


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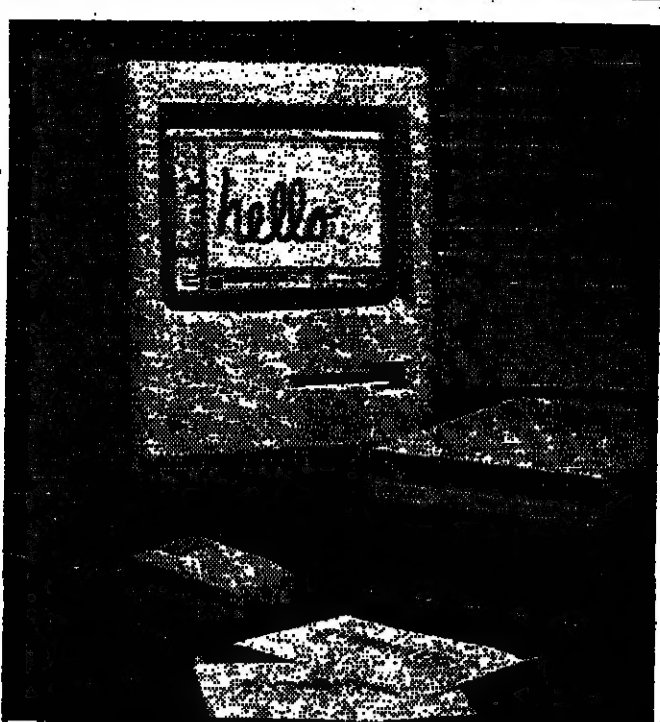
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Left: The advantage of the IBM PC standard is that software is available to do almost anything. Those who would secretly prefer an Apple Macintosh can, for example, install Digital Research's GEM graphics environment manager, which provides the same sort of desktop approach. Right: The Apple Macintosh, posing here with a Symbiotic 42Mbyte disc, has, through the use of windows, graphics and mice, brought a new friendliness to microcomputing.



From the jargon gun, a salvo that could yet hit home...

The Unix package is a way of sidestepping the hardware trap. Alan Wood opens the debate for the bewildered multi-user

A GRAND war has begun between the Empire, represented by IBM, and the Planets, represented by AT & T and their European allies, Olivetti. Other members of the computing and communications galaxy are also trying for position, sending out satellites and measuring up territories that may be won or lost.

The battleground for these Technology Wars is your desk. The supplier who puts a computer or computerphone use your desk expects your heart and mind to follow.

Weapons of strategic importance include "standard" or compatible software which runs on many different kinds of computer and provides a way to free us from the tyranny of the hardware manufacturer.

But in the battle between "ordinary" single-user personal computers and "super" multi-user microcomputers, should we be stuck with the old-fashioned, single-user operating system? With computer power so cheap should we not just buy a fleet of personal computers and ignore juggernaut systems?

When you purchase a computer system the primary requirement is to meet immediate needs at an acceptable cost. A secondary important need is to provide scope for future expansion as your applications grow.

The smallest practical start point for a business, office or industrial system is a single-user computer. Personal computers offer many advantages but their biggest limitation is that they can be used by only one person at a time, and they do not provide a means of sharing information or files among several people at the same time.

If the application of your first single user computer is successful but you need to provide for more people, the simplest next step is to buy one, two or more machines.

You can now satisfy several people's needs; but you still cannot share data simultaneously between them. Moreover, because you are duplicating or triplicating certain items, like disk drives and memory, your costs are escalating. For reasons of economics and file access you will need to find a method of sharing computer resources (data, storage and peripherals).

At the five or six station level, multi-user systems which share central storage, memory and peripherals offer attractive cost benefits as an alternative to buying multiple personal computers. They also offer the facility for several people to be able to look into and update the same information file, very important in such applications as order processing, stock control, booking systems, or any application involving rapidly changing information.

So, there is a real economic and practical need for multi-user systems. This is where Unix comes into the picture because Unix is emerging as the leading industry standard multi-user operating system. To use a video industry comparison, if PC DOS is the VHS of single user operating systems, Unix is becoming the VHS of multi-user operating systems.

Both PC DOS and Unix enable users to sidestep the hardware trap that is stopping you falling into the pit of a particular computer range, a very important factor in the rapidly changing world of micro technology. They also offer access to already large and continually growing libraries of cost effective software packages.

Unix, this year low cost, single user system, was not always available. But in the last six months a number of significant products have been launched by very reputable manufacturers, notably Hewlett Packard and, significantly, from AT & T. This giant US company is both author / owner of Unix and provider of multi-user Unix systems. Their business is heavily directed at the convergence of communications and computing. The arrival of practical single-

user systems running Unix means that for the first time users can realistically start with a personal Unix-based machine and grow into a multi-user system. In so doing they will be able to use the same software, the same files and the same skills they have acquired on single user.

Moreover, Unix is available not just on microcomputers but on two to eight workstation class. It is also available on supermicrocomputers with up to 30 terminals and on even larger minicomputer and mainframe machines. Indeed, every major computer manufacturer now offers a Unix-based system, although as most also have their own "proprietary" operating systems, which tie you to their kit, they are understandably still lukewarm about Unix.

The arrival of the AT & T Unix PC further extends that corporation's small footprint in the computer marketplace. A footprint which is already well represented with the 3B multi-user range and even more heavily impressed by their marketing and Olivetti, holding its own and sharing its territories and closely watch rivals, are showing ever more determination to spread their big net.

IBM, who jealously guard their territories and closely watch rivals, are showing ever more determination to spread their big net. IBM, who jealously guard their territories and closely watch rivals, are showing ever more determination to spread their big net.

In summary, if your system is starting with more than two workstations and is likely to grow to six, eight or more terminals, look seriously at Unix-based systems. But always match your requirements with packaged or tailored software first. Also, expect to pay a little bit more for your starter Unix engine than for a PC because of its inbuilt expansion capability.

Alan Wood is managing director of Digitus, which recently produced *The Unix Report*, the first authoritative market survey and perspective on the expansion of Unix in the UK. The report is available from Digitus, price £95.

...where a pistol might do

Alternatively, it is a way of being enigmatic and cumbersome. Jack Schofield champions PC DOS

AN OPERATING system acts as a sort of glue between hardware and software. It provides software writers with an environment in which to write programs, and it provides users with a way of running programs.

For the software writer there are two important points about an operating system. Either it should run on a lot of different micros, or else the micro it runs on should be very popular. In either case, the writer will have a large potential market for his program.

For the user, also, there are only two important points to watch. Either his machine should have an operating system able to run lots of software, or it should be able to run several different operating systems. In either case, the user will have access to a large selection of programs.

These considerations aside, an operating system's job is to be as small as possible, and keep out of the way.

The IBM PC fulfils all these conditions better than anything else on the market. Unix, an old minicomputer operating system, fulfils none of them.

For software writers, the IBM PC represents the largest market for serious computer programs. Also there are more than 40 brands of micro that can also run programs written for the IBM PC. Companies selling IBM-compatible machines include Canon, Compaq, Commodore, Corona, Data General, Ericsson, Ferranti, Intertec, ITT, Kaypro, Olivetti, Osborne, Philips, Sperry, Tandy, Tave, Televideo, Victor, Wyse, Zenith and a dozen others. There are even more micros that use the non-proprietary MS-DOS version of PC DOS and that are, at least semi-compatible.

For users, IBM PC DOS already runs more serious computer programs than any other operating system — by now there must be over 10,000. Even if it didn't, IBM PC also runs a wide range of alternative operating systems, including CP/M-86, Concurrent DOS, Revelation (Pick), UCSD-p and several more-or-less incompatible versions of Unix.

In addition, PC DOS takes up relatively little room and doesn't stress out the way DOS 1 can be run on a simple system with one floppy disc drive and only 64K of RAM. DOS 2 is larger, and far more powerful, but is needed mainly for supporting a hard disc. DOS 3 is larger still, but

designed for the AT (Advanced Technology) version of the PC and in DOS 3.1, for networking. However, few ordinary PC users need to use much of DOS beyond its enigmatic A> prompt, pinched from CP/M. To run WordStar you just get the prompt and type in, and that's about it.

Compare this with Unix. For a start the Unix operating system requires massive resources — at least 512K of memory and a 10Mbyte hard disc — to run properly. Unix itself grabs at least 100K and over 512K of this for itself. Even then it proves to be enigmatic, unfriendly and cumbersome. It is totally unsuited to small, standalone microcomputers.

When it comes to software, it turns out that, in comparison to PC DOS, the number of Unix programs is negligible, that they are generally unattractive and that they are much more expensive than comparable PC DOS programs.

In the words of Unix defender Adrienne Jackson, product support manager at Cifer, "a lot of Unix software on micros is not very good and there is a disturbing lack of professionalism in the approach of some software authors." Further, "Unix software is very expensive, response times, no great use of function keys, little if any use of screen features and no great range of off-the-shelf well presented packages aimed at typical IBM PC users (A Unix Defence, Systems International, February 1985). And that's what its friends say!

Not are Unix programs very portable in the microcomputer sense. Unix is portable in the sense that it runs on a wide range of different processors from micros to mainframes. But transferring software from one to another may require a team of expert programmers and a fair wind for several months.

PC DOS programs are not portable in that they only run on micros with an Intel 8086-type chip in them. They are, however, portable in the sense that you can shove any IBM PC disc into any 16-bit micro, without even looking at the make or model, and have a roughly even chance of it working.

PC DOS undoubtedly has limitations. For example, it is not designed for multi-tasking and it can't directly address more than 640K of RAM. For these reasons some commentators feel that as micros get bigger, Unix will become the dominant operating system at this level. The owner of Unix, AT&T, has launched its own Unix PC on this basis.

Also, the Unix PC shows the problems involved. AT&T has tried to hide the operating system's limitation behind a graphics front end, and used a mouse to try and get some "user-friendliness". The result is not really as good as the Apple Macintosh, except

the Unix PC costs about five times as much.

In addition AT&T has tried to cope with the dearth of attractive software by getting a few of the most attractive IBM PC programs transferred to run under Unix. This does not explain why anyone should want to spend almost \$6,000 on a Unix PC with a 10Mbyte hard disc and 512K of RAM to run, say, Multiplan — a program that runs adequately on a Commodore 84 outfit costing under £500. And anyway, it will take many more years to gather even a fraction of the PC DOS software base — if ever it does so.

Worse, it is unlikely that the £5,000 68010-based Unix PC will outperform a £1,000 68000-based Atari 520ST outfit. This suggests that, if it plans to sell to the single user, AT&T's marketing department does not have a full set of marbles.

As for Unix's ability to provide a multi-user environment, we can only hope this is not added to PC DOS. In the words of the American consultant David Ferris, "Just a waste of time — something PC users ought to simply forget about. Sharing cups of sense if they cost £100,000 but not if they cost £500."

If Unix is not the answer, what must be done to overcome the limitations of PC DOS?

In the short term, Microsoft must develop PC DOS further by adding windows and multi-tasking capabilities.

But what about the corporate user base?

In the longer term we can expect IBM to pull the IBM PC into its own office systems architecture. The problem with the PC, from IBM's point of view, is that it was developed out of the renege microcomputer industry, not out of IBM's own computer strategy. However there are signs that IBM is trying to bring it into the fold.

For example, the Displaywrite word processor is to be offered on the PC, on System/38 minicomputers and 370 mainframes, allowing the interchange of word processing documents between the three. In the future, the PC will probably be brought under the LU6.2 (Logical Unit Type 6.2) part of Systems Network Architecture (SNA) that will integrate micros, minis and mainframes. Problem solved, maybe?

For now, I think the best bet is to go with the world's biggest computer company, IBM, and one of the leading micro-software companies, Microsoft, or one of the many compatible alternatives available. That also means to be the view of big office equipment companies (Olivetti), copier companies (Xerox), camera companies (Canon) and even some of the older microcomputer companies (Commodore, Tandy).

A case for taking away a big Mac

It talks with a transatlantic twang, it paints and it is a dab hand at chess. And yes, it is a serious business, argues Chris Bidmead

I GOT HOLD of one of the first Macintoshes when they began trickling in from the States 18 months ago. On my desk it was a handsome pale and silent presence, its restful black-on-white screen and gently purring single disk drive a welcome change from the whining, glaring computers of the IBM persuasion.

But the purr was the problem. Every move you made set the drive a-purring, and while a-purring the machine was incapable of doing anything but show a small wrist watch on the screen to indicate "please wait while I prepare the next miracle." You got very sick of that wrist watch.

128K is a tight squeeze for a computer that expresses itself in pictures. Simply displaying the screen accounts for 21K, the equivalent of nearly 4,000 words of text. And the operating system, the bare minimum of software needed if the machine is to do anything at all, occupies a third of the space on the only disk drive.

Ironically, the specifications of the computing hardware easily outstrip the IBM PC. But they fail to keep pace with the ambitions of the

software. With more modest software based, like the IBM PC, on the text rather than pictures, the Mac could be a racehorse. Or with racier hardware, the Macintosh pictorial approach could come into its own. And that is what is beginning to happen.

The thrust of Apple's marketing is now behind the 512K Mac, a machine of identical appearance with four times the memory. To match the bigger insides you are recommended to add on another disk drive, and of course you need a special printer that has the same way with pictures as the screen.

I've been using a set up like this for three months now, complemented by a 20 megabyte British-built ICE hard disk, which helps speed everything up and gives me virtually unlimited storage space. The contrast with the unadorned 128K machine has almost entirely dissolved my original prejudices, and the tussle between love and hate that characterises my relationship with all gadgets of this kind has been settling down more recently to a distinct affection.

Even the 128 K version was

always uniquely useful as an electronic sketch-pad, thanks to a screen-drawing program called MacPaint included as part of the standard software. I showed MacPaint to my painter friend, Donald, to see how his uncomputerised artistic personality would cope with its technicalities.

It was a mistake. Donald, fastened on the Mac like a bulldog onto the postman's pants. I'm not privy to his now very intimate relationship with my Macintosh, but he seems to be developing MacPainting into an art in its own right. He turns up with sheaves of pencilled abstract designs which he copies onto the screen with meticulous manual movements of the mouse, the flat-sized block of plastic you shift around on your desk top in order to attack different areas of the screen.

With the images thus captured in the electronic entrails, Donald stretches them, pours different patterns into their enclosed outlines, overlays them with whips of fog, and generally metamorphoses them with the array of metaphorical implements the software provides. Meanwhile I pace the room waiting for my turn with the hardware. Donald, if you're reading this, get your own Macintosh.

News now arrives of business setbacks for Apple, and a fifth of their workforce are for the chop. Or, as the press release more delicately puts

it, they have "plans to streamline operations and increase efficiency during the current industry pause." I'm sorry that this should happen just as the quantity and quality of the software now coming through for the remarkable Macintosh is starting to bring its personality into focus.

Surprisingly, its soul turns out to be as much European as American. Certainly when it talks — oh yes, it talks — the voice has a distinctly transatlantic twang, but there is a detectable Scandinavian lilt.

"Smoothtalker", the software that achieves this feat, originates (where else?) in California. Microsoft's Basic, in an implementation that lets you patch together all the Macintosh tricks, like pull-down menus and mouse-handling, comes from Bellevue, Washington.

But the other beautifully-wrought program I use to show off the Mac's capabilities, was born down the road in Gloucester Place, London. In a Gloucester Chess depicts a board on the screen, either in the flattened symbolic form used in books and newspapers, or as a three-dimensional drawing with something of the qualities of a nineteenth-century steel engraving. You make your move under control of the mouse, and after a few seconds untrifled thought the computer replies. I haven't won a game yet.

Another British product

turns the Mac into one of the fastest word processors I have come across. MacAuthor is more than adequate to cope with the formatting intricacies of the television script I was supposed to have delivered last week (sorry, BBC, I've been playing chess).

Like my script, MacAuthor is still in its beta test phase, which is industry jargon for "they're still working on it", so I'm knocking these present notes together on the word processor incorporated into Jazz, the all-singing, all-dancing "integrated" package from the Lotus Development Corporation, the people who launched Lotus 1-2-3 on the corporate world in 1982.

Jazz combines word-processing and a Macintosh version of that classic spreadsheet program with the facility to transmit and receive data. Its arrival is crucial to Apple as an answer to the often heard accusation that the Mac just isn't usable for serious business.

I still have my gripes about the Mac: though less evident than previously, that wrist-watch still pops up too frequently. And I'm still not totally convinced about the mouse — it is infuriating to have to take your hands off the keyboard every time you want to make a minor correction. But for me Jazz is the final confirmation that the Mac is, as they used to say in the 1950s, "not a toy, but a real scientific instrument."



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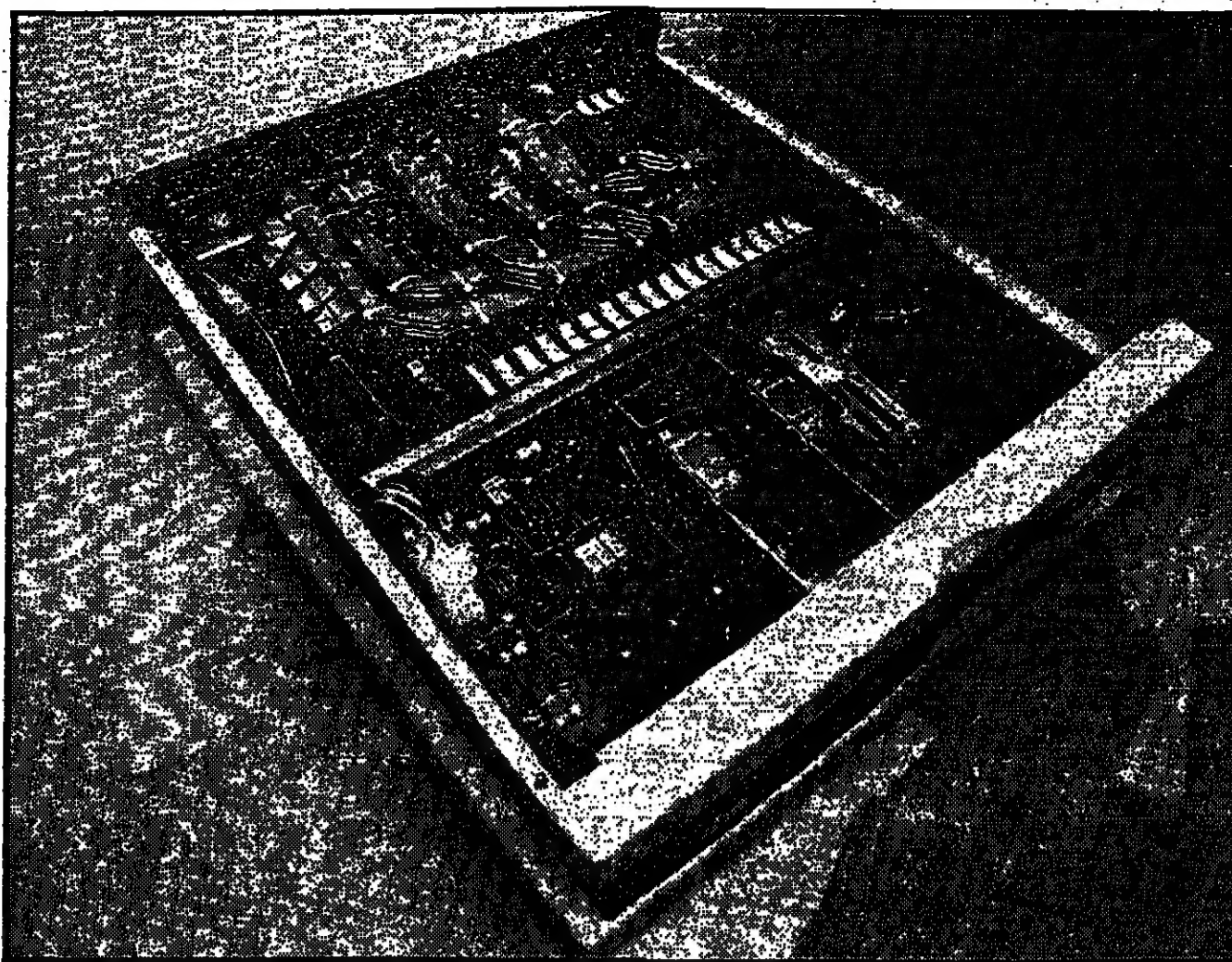
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*Published NCC Ann May 1985.

The many hands that could make light work — if you know how to organise them

John Kelly contemplates a commonwealth of computing power in which micro shall speak unto micro — with the right network



In this TurboDOS system, the IBS Ultravane, the equivalent of sixteen separate standalone computers are installed on separate cards in a single box. The result is a powerful compromise between the traditional single-user and multi-user approaches.

THE STAND-alone personal computer has been a mixed blessing to the business world. On one hand, low-cost PCs using accessible operating systems, running off-the-shelf software packages offer a quick method of computerising office procedures. Many small businesses have benefited from the increased control over stocks, production levels and cash flow brought about by the introduction of a low cost micro.

On the other hand, many larger organisations have implemented microcomputers on an ad hoc basis. In the long term this can hinder progress towards integrated office automation. PCs may solve an immediate logistic problem, but their limitations lie in their concept. By definition, a stand-alone personal computer is not designed for multi-user networking.

The problem occurs when stand-alone systems are implemented without thought to future needs. Novice computer users invariably underestimate their processing requirements. Sidestepping data processing departments, managers install stand alone micros to clear localised clerical bottlenecks. Often it is not practical to set up routines on the corporate mainframe, which may well be oversubscribed with users, to perform their localised and specialist tasks.

As more departmental routines are transferred to the PC, however, users often find that queues develop to use the machine, and the system is inadequate for the increased workloads. An expedient step is to requisition more micros, but without networking capacity it is impossible to fully integrate resources.

Meanwhile, other departments who have taken the same course may well be duplicating data which exists in a different form on a system in another part of the building. For example, the sales department may be diligently building a customer database which could be accessed by looking at the accounts department's records.

Many organisations fail to diagnose these problems until faced by an epidemic of requisitions for microcomputers. Timely systems analysis usually pays long-term dividends, but the low unit cost of personal computers often means that they are considered a side issue when set against the considerable jump sum investment in a mainframe or larger microcomputer.

The problem of expanding a small computer system is not so difficult for medium-sized organisations, where managerial control is more centralised. When the com-

pany outgrows its micro, the clear-cut option is to upgrade to a bigger computer. Their first computer should have more than repaid its investment in terms of increased efficiency. Until recently, the only viable multi user option at this stage was a minicomputer, but rapid advances in microprocessor technology means that many of the latest generation of microcomputers can match the minis in terms of raw processing power and memory. The key criterion is the system software, which determines how efficiently a multi user system can handle a number of tasks simultaneously from a number of users.

One method of expanding a microcomputer base is to try to implement networking hardware. This route, while seemingly expedient for organisations with a large number of stand-alone PCs, has inherent disadvantages. Firstly, unless all the micros use a common operating system, the chances of anything more than primitive communication are very low. In addition, multi user systems need multi user software. PC software is by definition single user. While it is relatively easy to design file-serving hardware, the system software needed to manage such configurations is highly complex, and debate still rages about the best approach. IBM, who manufac-

ture the world's most widely-used PC, have declined to introduce a networking file server to their range. An alternative approach is to introduce timesharing micros with the capacity for multi user operation. The major drawback of this method is the unfriendly operating systems and poor performance which often characterise this type of architecture. Moreover, software options are severely limited: one must face the possibility of writing bespoke software or buying expensive proprietary packages.

The third route is to deploy multi-processor, multi-user microcomputers, able to network both to similar systems throughout the organisation and to the corporate mainframe if needed. This option combines the best features of the stand-alone micro — low capital outlay and the ability to use mass market software, and operating system software which is easy to use.

More importantly, a well-designed system should provide the opportunity to add extra users as needs expand, without slowing down overall performance. Computers running TurboDOS, the world's most widely used multi-processor operating system, can not only run most popular PC software packages but even allow IBM PCs or lookalikes to be networked to the system.

The difference in architecture between timeshare and multi-processor systems is critical to their relative performance.

In timeshare systems the power of a single central processor (CPU) and working memory (RAM) is divided and allocated to each user of the system as required. The operating system, which also shares the same CPU and RAM, is of necessity a complex and often fragile structure. A common failing with this type of architecture is that when a significant number of users simultaneously demand access to CPU, RAM and hard disk, processing resources become stretched and users experience annoying "response time" delays. More powerful processors, bigger main memories and labyrinthine operating systems like Unix are an attempt to get over this difficulty, but the inevitable result is that the cost and complexity of an effective timeshare system places it in the minicomputer category.

The multi-processor approach allocates a CPU and RAM to each user, with a separate master processor to house the operating system. Effectively, this gives each user of the system their own microcomputer, capable of running standard software packages, stored for common access on hard disk, or multi user applications software.

How to deal the access card without breaking the data bank

Eric Bagshaw puts the case for the team micro — with a caveat about the possible pitfalls for the unwary planner

AS A "personal productivity tool" the micro has had a great impact, but most of us work as part of a team. Many companies are now realising that what is actually required is a "team micro". This need has dawned because the individual's work overlaps others in the team, and this creates the need to share information.

The single user system can have an isolating effect, and companies with a range of incompatible systems find that large amounts of wasteful re-entry of data can occur. A multi-user micro can help eliminate many of these problems by providing "team computing". An important associated benefit is cost saving. Sharing a group of multi-user terminals tends to be far cheaper than the same number of stand-alone PCs.

A multi-user system is simply one that can share its resources among more than one user. These resources will typically be a large central disk store and shared printers. There are three basic types of multi-user system: the shared processor (often simply called multi-user), the network and the multi-processor. The shared processor, as its name suggests, has a single powerful processor (CPU or "chip") which is shared among all the users. Naturally the higher the number of users, the less of the processor's time each receives, and therefore performance is correspondingly reduced. This process is known as degradation.

This should not be a problem with a sufficiently powerful system, and anyway, in real life not everyone wants to operate at the same time. However, the penalty is often worth paying because of the way the operating system and applications software provide secure "record locking" and true multi-user operation.

Much greater demands are made of this type of operating system than with single-user micros. In addition to complex resource-sharing, users must be protected from each other's mistakes or even malice. With a single-user

system you are master of your own domain, and have control over the programs that are run and the data that is accessed or deleted. With a shared system, access must be orderly and controlled. This is usually handled by having a series of user identities, and giving each user a unique password.

But beyond the operating system level, the key to successful multi-user computing is the applications software: the accounts packages, databases and word processing programs that perform specific tasks. Selecting these is difficult enough for stand-alone PCs, but they must be specifically designed for multi-user systems. Some programs will, even on multi-user computers, run in single-user mode. A typical example is word processing. It does not make sense for two people to edit the same document simultaneously. All that is required, in this case, is to lock the file to prevent two people doing just that. However, it is highly desirable, and often essential, for other applications such as databases and accounts to allow shared access.

Within large companies, the accounts system, for example, has to be updated by a number of operators due to the sheer volume of transactions. One may be working on the sales ledger whilst another is using the purchase ledger, but both can be sharing a common address file. This sharing can be allowed, except for instances where two or more users may wish to update the same record. The problem with this situation is that only the last version saved will be stored. All previous versions, those containing important corrections — will be overwritten, destroyed, and this without the operator's knowledge.

This potentially disastrous situation is avoided by a process called "record locking", which is much harder than locking individual files, but essential to smooth multi-user operation.

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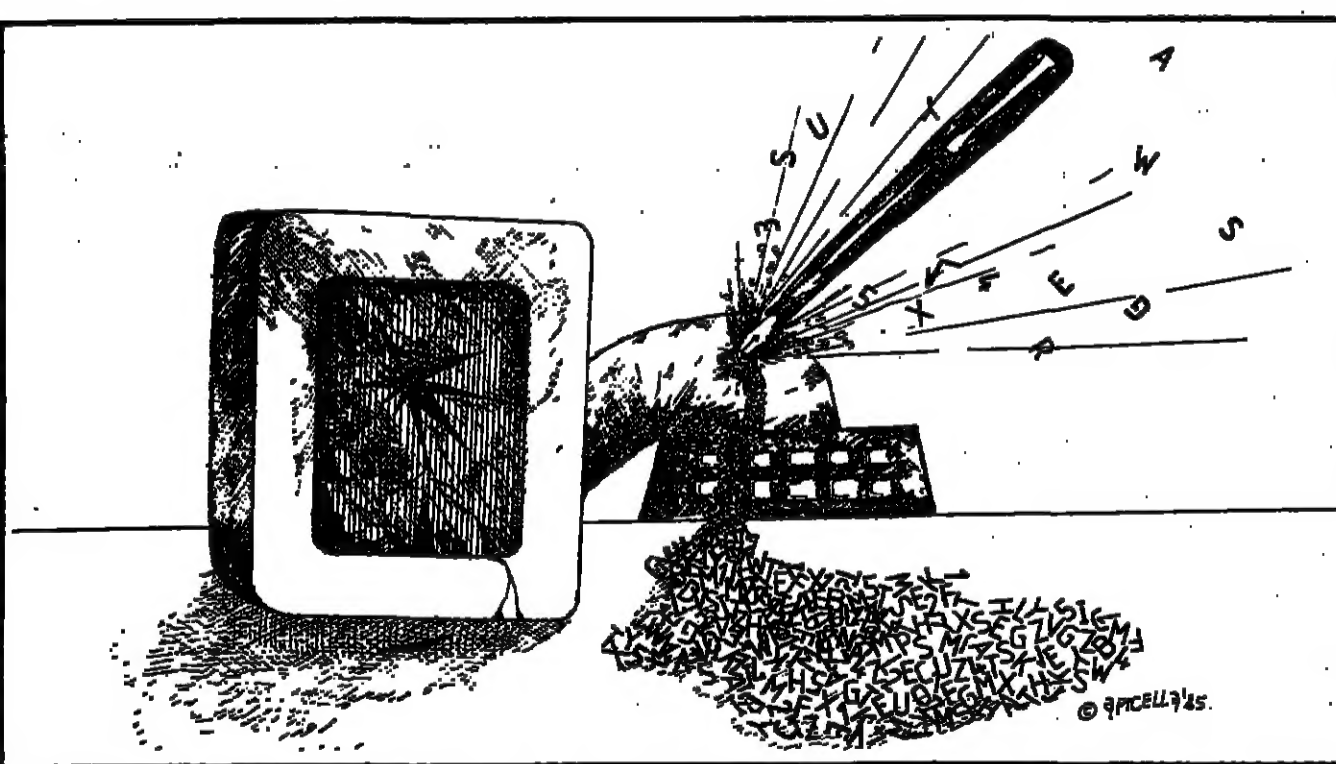
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Is in the know out of favour?

Once they were the high priests of the technological world. Now that the machines are more accessible, the experts are in danger of becoming yesterday's men, warns Richard Sarson

LONG AGO, in the 60s and 70s, the undisputed keeper of the keys to the kingdom of data processing was the Management Information Services Manager, or MIS manager for short. It was he who developed the monolithic computer systems of that departed era, and told the managing directors and departmental managers what could and could not be done on computers.

Usually, when asked to produce urgent ad hoc reports from the system, he would point out that his programming teams were too heavily committed on other work. So, he was terribly sorry, but he would not be able to churn out the figures they wanted in time for the next board meeting. This way, he made a lot of enemies, but, on the whole, his "incompetent" colleagues had no choice but to accept what he said.

Then, as the 80s dawned, came the Apple and the Pet, and the departmental managers found that they too could process data, without the benefit of MIS clerks. And they could do it for a few thousand pounds, within their departmental budgets. The MIS men lost status and confidence for a time, and some almost lost control of their companies' computing resources, because so many executives bought micros behind their backs.

However, most of the MIS men have now made a comeback. They have corralled the dissident herd of micro users, and are heading it towards some strategic horizon, such as electronic mail. The essence of electronic mail, of course, is that staff pass messages from one micro to another. The beauty of this, from the MIS point of view, is that all the micros have to be linked to each other in local area networks, or better still, linked into the DP department's central computer. So, the MIS manager regains control.

To connect everyone together in this way requires standardisation of hardware, "communication" protocols, and even application software. So, when the MIS man looks at any new product, he checks it against a "tick list" of pre-determined criteria. This tick-list does not reflect the needs and wants of end users, but the internal DP standards set up by the MIS manager. Does it run under IBM's communication protocol, SNA, and is it compati-

ble with the IBM PC? Will it run Lotus?

All this "noise" about standards stops the ears of the MIS managers against any new world-beating invention which could make the old standards obsolete and irrelevant.

The last thing they want is somebody jumping up and down, and saying: "I can bring Information Technology to parts of your company which other terminals haven't reached. And at half the cost. But you will have to tear up the tick-list."

The trouble with standards nowadays is that they only last about two years because technology moves so fast. A good example is CP/M, the operating system which became a de facto standard among 8-bit micros in 1980. MIS managers woke up to that (rather late) in 1982, and imposed it on their micro-busers. But by the end of 1983, CP/M had been swept away in a torrent of 16-bit machines, running a different operating system, called MSDOS.

The poor MIS manager, who had inveighed against the wicked waste of indiscriminate buying of incompatible Apples and Pests and Tandys, now found himself lumbered with loads of bulk-bought, almost new 8-bit machines discontinued software and disgruntled users. It was the MIS manager and his mania for standards and compatibility who had got himself and his company into this mess.

Meanwhile, the undisciplined end-user, who had caused the trouble in the first place, by buying Apples in 1979, had got full value out of their machines, and leapfrogged happily up to MSDOS, with three or four years' valuable computing experience under their belt.

The moral of all this is that tick-lists are short-lived and dangerous things. They reflect yesterday's standards, yesterday's orthodoxy. Sometimes, of course, an imaginative and far-seeing MIS manager (there are such people) can adopt standards very early in their life cycle, and thereby save their companies a lot of money. Such cases are rare.

The end-user should beware of any "computer professional" who approaches him with a tick-list. He can be sure that his business needs will take second place to the strait-jacket embedded in the tick-list, and the standard solution will cost him money.

And the MIS manager also should learn to throw it away, when faced with a new product which clearly does a good job for a client department. An open mind is a better judge than a tick-list. After all, if he had kept his mind open five years ago, when micros first appeared, he should have accepted them with open arms. Then he would not have suffered the embarrassments and loss of status of the last few years.

You need not buy trouble

There is more than one way of getting your money's worth. Trevor Huggins explains it all

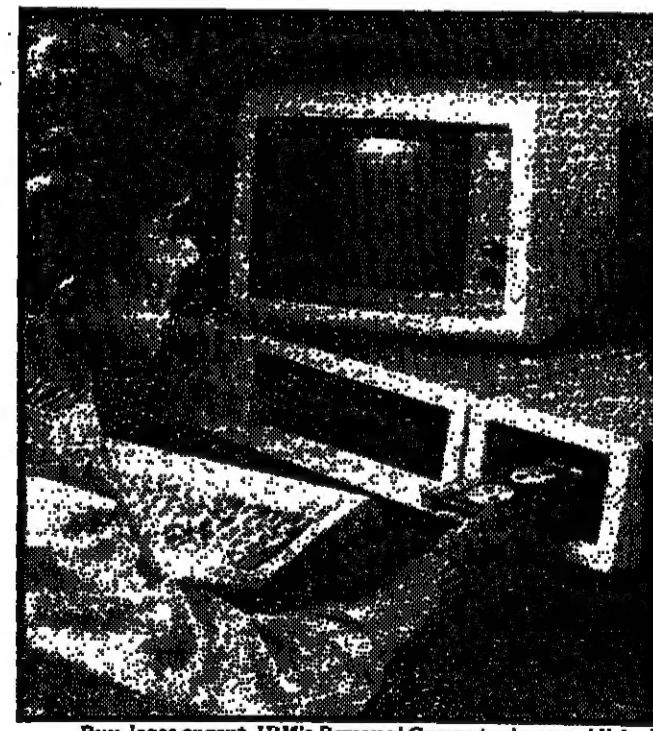
DESPITE recent falls in the price of computing, there is still considerable scope for financing the purchase of even the humblest personal computer. Although the options of outright purchase, rental and lease are available to the largest and smallest pocket, matching the financial arrangements with the profile of the user and what he intends to do with the equipment.

Because of the relatively low cost of personal computers, by far the most common form of acquisition is outright purchase. Not only are business systems available for only £1,500 to £2,500, but purchasers can demand substantial discounts from competing dealers and manufacturers. Getting that sort of discount, which can be up to 30 per cent, usually means paying cash. It does mean that it need not cost a great deal of money to get started.

Discounting plays into the hands of larger organisations who standardise on a single personal computer and are therefore prepared to buy in bulk. It would be rare for a small business to get 30 per cent, as most dealers are buying from the manufacturer at only 25 per cent to 35 per cent off list, but it is not unknown.

John McIntyre, marketing director at Digitec, a leading London micro dealer, cited cases of dealers selling one or two machines at cost, just to make more profitable software sales with them.

The alternatives to purchase may not only have straight financial advantages but also hidden benefits which relate to the technology, because of the starting rate at which it becomes obsolete. The advantage of leasing and renting is that the user doesn't normally take possession of the equipment at the end of the specified period. This would be a disadvantage for something like a burglar alarm but, for a piece of equipment which will almost certainly be out of date after two or three years, could be highly desirable.



Buy, lease or rent. IBM's Personal Computer has established a new standard for microcomputing. It may not look revolutionary, turning the business computing market upside down.

and will have virtually no resale value. It may even cost money to get rid of it. Either way, there are good reasons for being attached to PCs, but not stuck with them.

According to McIntyre, while the majority of personal computers are purchased, the second most popular method is leasing. Firstly, despite the changes in the latest Budget, there are still capital allowances that can be taken advantage of.

This is especially true when a major customer is buying personal computers in volume. Secondly, while the past three years have done great things for the cost of computing, cash-flow remains one of the biggest single headaches for companies of all sizes. Fiscal advantages aside, not every organisation wants to part with ready cash.

A third factor is that while PCs may be cheap as computers, as capital investment they could represent a sizable chunk out of a small business' budget. This is especially true for a nation of shopkeepers. McIntyre reckons that in the UK there are approximately 1.3m companies employing less than 20 people and that of these, only 10 per cent have a computer. "I wouldn't be surprised if a number of those machines are leased," he commented.

leaving such small equipment. "From what we've seen there are very few who would want to lease PCs, most are purchased outright. The alternative is a try and buy option where there is an option to buy the equipment and offset the lease payments against the price." But he added that CPS "doesn't offer leasing per se on PCs, but if a customer wanted to install 50 machines, we'd look at it."

The final and least popular method of acquiring a personal computer is to rent one. The profile of a renter varies considerably, but the common feature is that the equipment is used on a relatively expensive short-term basis.

Robert Labi, a director of London-based Micro Rent, claims 300-400 customers for his machines at any given time. From Micro Rent, an IBM PC which could be had for around £2,000 cash can be rented for £500 per quarter, £240 per month and £100 per week.

The prices reflect the need for a quick return on a short-lived product and the fact that a rental company has to offer a better service to customers than any other.

At the moment it seems unlikely that the way people buy computers will change radically. However, it is worth bearing in mind the options because the quicker technology changes to bring down the cost, the better the reason for not being saddled with it.

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Disorder needs more time for debate

The government is set on bringing its new Public Order Bill before parliament this autumn. For that reason, a tight timetable has been imposed on those who wish to react to the white paper proposals that were published last month. The period for comment before the bill is drafted ends this weekend. Ordinarily, given that changes to public order law have been the subject of debate for some years, it might seem churlish to complain about the short consultation period. But there are two important reasons why this is not so this time.

The first can be summarised in one word — Stonehenge. The white paper stresses there are no yawning gaps in existing laws. Yet what has happened at Stonehenge during June shows that the aspect of public order most in need of reform is one on which the white paper is silent — policing methods. At the beginning of the month by their violence, and last week by their much less widely reported preventive measures, the police in Wiltshire have shown that the white paper is one-sided. There are, in short, no effective controls over the growing audacity of police public order operations, and no new controls are proposed.

Not that this is a new discovery. The miners' strike and a succession of peace movement demonstrations have highlighted how the police's own policies and tactics have direct bearing on whether and how disorder develops. Yet somehow Stonehenge brings these issues out with a special sharpness. What possible proportionate justification can there be for the wholesale blocking of roads which took place in Wiltshire last week, or for the routine surveillance of all vehicles travelling anywhere near Stonehenge, or for the nocturnal harassment by helicopter and aircraft, or indeed for the whole bloody-minded inflexibility of the operation in general? Stonehenge has shown that any reform of public order law must involve an effective reform of the policing of public order, too.

There is a second reason why a brake should be applied to the government's plans. The white paper contains some proposals on which the government professes not to have yet reached a conclusion. By far the most important of these green edges is the proposed new offence of disorderly conduct, which has been heavily pressed on the Home Office by the Association of Chief Police Officers. An effective, that is an arrestable, offence of this kind would become the most commonly used low grade public order charge in a whole variety of circumstances. At present, this role is played by section five of the Public Order Act 1936, which penalises threatening words or behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and which accounted for half of all the coal strike arrests. But the white paper proposes to tighten section five. Hence the new disorderly conduct proposal, aimed at minor acts of hooliganism such as noisy, intrusive, pestering or rowdy behaviour, causing substantial alarm, harassment or distress.

Since hooliganism is unpopular (especially at present) and since it is a frequent public complaint in the new police consultative committees, it is easy to see why the proposed offence has been welcomed by the shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman. Yet there can be little doubt that, even as drafted by the Home Office, the proposal is wide open to misuse in the hands of some police officers and to elastic interpretation by the courts. That has been the experience with the existing section five, where prosecutions have been brought for walking three abreast on the pavement or for nude bathing. To draft any law against hooliganism that does not also penalise all lively and noisy behaviour is a tricky task. The Home Office's version avoids some of the pitfalls but still falls into others. To get it right requires far more debate than is allowed in the current timetable.

Fitzgerald's cure fails to please

The Irish Government was expecting a fairly comprehensive reprimand from the voters in the mid-term county and municipal elections. The reprimand has been duly given, and in Dublin itself the result has few consolations for either of the coalition parties. The Labour Party in particular has been all but wiped out there, with only two seats to its name. This compares with six for the Workers' Party, the distant descendant of the old official IRA. Nationally the figure is a little brighter and Labour's share of the poll has not dipped much since the general election. Even so, the party has been compromised by association with high taxation and unemployment, which are not the fruits of office which its supporters expect to see.

In helping to keep Dr Fitzgerald's standard aloft, Mr Dick Spring has attached a higher value to the Prime Minister's political honesty than to his political dexterity. Whether the economy will begin to come right by 1987, when the next general election is due, is a gamble Dr Fitzgerald cannot avoid, for there was no other obvious way out of the fiscal chaos he inherited than the rigorous one he has taken. Yet like many a Labour leader before him, Mr Spring must wonder why, of all the countries in the European Community, Ireland alone should lack a reliable and sustained left-wing vote. If it would be the breaking of it is the one in which Irish politics were cast at the end of the Civil War.

Presumably it is a healthy sign of some sort that RTE could devote most of its Sunday lunch-time radio programme yesterday to long interviews on the results without one mention of Northern Ireland. That could hardly have happened if Fianna Fail had been the party looking for excuses. But the result does have a bearing on Northern Ireland all the same. If the current opportunity to reach agreement between Westminster and Dublin is allowed to slip there is no knowing when another will arise. Like Dr Fitzgerald, Mr Douglas Hurd puts the chances at only 50-50 and even those odds may be optimistic.

There is no necessary connection between the Irish Government's domestic fortunes and its view of what is both possible and desirable in the north, though if Dr Fitzgerald had a clearer mid-term mandate he would find it easier to offer the country something which is bound to fall a long way short of Fianna Fail's minimum requirements. But with even the northern judiciary, not to speak of the Unionist parties, in rebellion against any serious traffic with the Republic it is not at all sure that Dr Fitzgerald's own minimum requirements can be met. The Milan summit next weekend may help him and Mrs Thatcher to decide whether the Anglo-Irish talks can offer an agreement he would not be ashamed to put to the Dail. Whatever its contents it would come under merciless criticism: but the fact that a somewhat fickle Irish electorate has blamed Dr Fitzgerald for doing what he said he would do on the economic front does not justify the worst view that it would repudiate an Anglo-Irish agreement if he could bring one home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A lesson the Government never learned

Sir, — I am not a member of any of the teachers' unions. I am a Director of Music in a comprehensive school and am very worried by much of what I see around me. I work with a group of colleagues who by any reckoning one could call moderate. They hold a wide variety of political views with a substantial centre representation. In normal times they work long hours and give greatly of effort and expertise to ensure that their pupils receive the full and most stimulating education possible.

But I detect among my colleagues a sickness, a bitterness that is eating at the very heart of the school. There is a feeling that we have all been sold down the river. They are assumed upon, and beaten around the ears. I remember very well the sensation of relief and joy when the Houghton Award was announced. At last, it seemed, teachers had achieved some degree of recognition and were to be rewarded by a reasonable salary.

Since then we have seen the gradual erosion of our living standards to the point where we have difficulty in paying our way and trying to save a little for the future. I agree that my circumstances are not desperate, and that there are others far worse off than I am. But it is of no use governments, LEAs and parents complaining that teachers do not behave professionally when teachers are not paid sufficiently to be able to behave in a professional way.

Ill omens for the NHS

Sir, — The case of Wendy Savage (Leader, June 18) is important not only because of the vital questions it raises about the nature of health care for women, but also because of the linked questions about who decides and who controls within the NHS and to whom Health Authorities are accountable.

The manner in which Wendy Savage was suspended illustrates only too well that Health Authorities are not locally accountable and that they have little say in the running of their local health services. In fact the NHS is a shocking example of a public service which is run in the most undemocratic manner imaginable: Health Authority members are appointed, not elected, there is no meaningful accountability of the Health Authority or medical professionals at a local level, and users have only the smallest "official" representation through Councils, which are inadequately funded and have limited powers. Other than CHCs, users must rely on the lobbying power of the voluntary/community sector and imaginative local action to try and get their views heard.

It is no coincidence that the issue of accountability in the NHS is so dramatically and powerfully revealed by a struggle around women's health. Women are the most frequent users of the health services, either for themselves or for their children, and yet have the least say as to what services they need and want. A great deal of medical practice and Health Authority policy and planning shows little or no sensitivity to women's health needs.

Users of the health services must have greater powers to determine their local health provision. This can only be achieved within a democratic structure, in which members are elected, their local accountability and users are able to actively participate in debate about local issues. Yours, Madeleine Halliday, Beverley Beech, Health Rights, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1.

At the beginning of the present round of pay negotiations the Government made it clear that a very small increase was all it was prepared to give teachers. As would be expected there has been no change in this since. The dogmatic and inflexible attitude of the Government suggests that the Government has by right and definition the knowledge of what is the correct level of teachers' salaries and suggests further that whoever challenges the Government view is disloyal to the country, is greedy and acquisitive and is wrong-headed.

By what right does the Government behave thus? Is it by virtue of the large majority in Parliament? Is it by virtue of some divine right? Is it because experts of infallible status have spoken "ex cathedra" to the Government? The Government learnt all that it knows and is in executing office? In the first place from teachers and thus it now the teachers take a different view from the Government. The Government knows that the teachers know better than their former pupils. After all, we have all met those who have been inattentive in class and sluggish over their homework. It is widely said now that comparability — once the mainstay of salary negotiations — is a dead duck and that may be so. At the same time, we all make comparisons all the time. The recent announcement of pay awards for members of the armed forces and for those in the medical profession must have caused a bitter hurt in the hearts of many teachers. The money was found to pay for the Falklands war. The money is still being found to maintain the Falklands policy. Yet the Government cannot allow the LEAs more than 3 per cent for teachers.

What angers me and so many of my colleagues is the hypocrisy and inconsistency of the Government's arguments. In fact there have been no arguments where the teachers are concerned; all that has happened is a sickening reiteration of the Government's position, suggesting a blinkered adherence to a view regarded as being inviolable.

Hardships of housekeeping

Sir, — Your article "Ministers' aim to hide crisis in home repairs" (21 June) highlighted the absurd attitude of the present Government to the housing crisis facing this country.

In Sheffield, where the City Council have now done a survey of all its 99,000 council dwellings at the rate of one per 100 a week, the cost of remedying defects would be a staggering £500 million. This figure covers only the public housing stock in the city. It does not include new-build housing for the private sector, which probably accounts for the 32,000 people on the council's waiting list can be housed, nor does it touch the massive disrepair in the private sector, which probably accounts for the 32,000 people on the council's waiting list can be housed, nor does it touch the massive disrepair in the private sector, which probably accounts for the 32,000 people on the council's waiting list can be housed.

Miscellany a little on the side of chickens

Sir, — Perhaps the "Bizarre" title winning book, *The Joy of Chickens* (June 20) is the book Polly Toynbee and Emma Peel (June 10) and Joan Court of Cambridge (June 18) have been waiting for, and I would long to get my hands on a copy.

It is about the joy of keeping chickens. I wonder? Many books have been written about that: the joy of hatching, rearing and collecting a fresh golden egg for breakfast. Or could it be the joy of giving them, contentedly scratching in the straw yard and as the case of my own poultry, helping children overcome a feather phobia or bringing hope and therapy as they appear live in a day centre for the mentally ill or bring tenderness to the most hardened Youth Club member as he handles a baby chick.

Or is it the joy of the chickens themselves who, still bearing the scars of their former lives, now speak to us of another world, the jungle from which they come to supply our needs of meat and eggs and haunt us with that regal bearing and crow of the chandeleur.

Perhaps the contented crows remind us nostalgically of a world that would have been ours. Henry Beston's words engraved in stone at Lusaka Airport, Zambia, underneath a statue of a leucis antelope speaks to the heart of every world older and more complete than ours, they move finished and complete, gifted with extensions of the senses we have lost or never attained. In time, we shall never hear. (Rev) Ray Trudgian, The Manse, Torrington St John, Wisbech, Cambs.

to learn if we are to survive. This Government's tactic for compromise is to reiterate the original position — certainly where pay negotiations are concerned.

What outcome there will be to the current dispute I would not be so foolish as to predict. All I can say is that from my view of the situation there is much bitterness and frustration. People ache to have their voice heard and to be given something other than a stonewall response. For one thing it is so utterly condescending to treat people as if they would not understand the arguments which led the Government to adopt their present position.

In a couple of years there will be elections and those teachers who have been so sorely hurt will then have the power of the ballot box in their hands. If it was misinterpretation of the results last time that has propped up entrenched and blinkered attitudes it could well be that next time the results will be rather different.

W. V. Tomkins, Willowsmere, 58 Sheen Way, Gillingham, Dorset.

Sir, — Although teachers are not under the same emotional pressure as nurses, for example, the decision to take strike action and disrupt the education of young people is a very difficult one. Teachers are nothing if not caring people and the charge of irresponsibility cuts deep. However, teachers from Hampstead

and Beckford schools have not only agreed to take part in strike action as a part of the national campaign, but have done so in a quite remarkable spirit of solidarity and determination.

The well-documented erosion of teachers' pay to a level where many teachers fall into the safety net of the welfare provision, and the horrifying decay in provision and maintenance of schools have finally convinced us that not to strike now would be totally irresponsible. We will not persuade those who have had no personal experience of comprehensive education that ours is a just cause. We have, after all, been made scapegoats for literacy and football violence by the very people who do not seem able to accept the effects of cuts in unemployment and of social deprivation on our society. Our only hope is to talk directly to the communities that we serve, to explain just why short-term inconvenience is in all our interests.

We hope to show that we do not deserve to be fobbed off with five per cent, and we have reached the point where our responsibilities to our profession and to ourselves necessitate strike action to try to preserve some elements of a decent education system. None of us can afford any longer to wait for those better times just around the corner.

Mr Matthews, Hampstead School NUT, London NW2.

Sir, — The Government's refusal to reimpose an embargo on arms sales to Chile is a slap in the face for all those who are using non-violence to oppose one of the most brutal regimes of South America.

Pinochet's mighty pen

A Foreign Office official is reported as saying that repression stems from the political situation rather than any particular weapons and that a ballot pen could be used to stab someone (Guardian, June 19).

Quite so. And the 300 Centaur half-track vehicles which the Government is considering selling to General Pinochet might be used for taking old ladies on picnic outings in the countryside round Santiago.

The United States has maintained an embargo on arms sales on the principle that there is widespread abuse of human rights by the government of Chile. It is a tragedy that the only principle recognised by our own Government is that of maximising profits. Yours, Graham Davey, 29 Norton Road, Bristol.

A COUNTRY DIARY.

SURREY: The Wandle is not everyone's idea of a pure chalk stream yet Drayton celebrated it as "So amiable, so fair, so pure, so delicate." It has been battered almost since then, but can still present vistas of unexpected charm and peace. By Happy Valley the river spreads out into one of its slow-flowing sections giving contentment to two crows forced to shelter three chicks against the blasts of June. The mother bird sat on them looking like Queen Victoria and their little scarlet pimpernel heads poked out from the bomb-buxine whenever the male returned with food. An adolescent, not a young, not a weakling, but a huge footed young moorhen looked at his toes. Yellow frises were opening all around the pool. In Ravensbury Park the birds were learning how to sing and do aerobics. One young thrush, astonished to see us, almost fell out of the air. The little wrens were more in command of things.

They all benefit from the long established trees which in Morden Hall Park are magnificent, particularly the sometimes mangled London plane which here demonstrate their vigorous qualities. Many of their prickly ball fruits, still hanging from the autumn, are now ready to drop and explode into innumerable little feathered seeds. The chestnuts, losing the last of their flowers are already forming next autumn's conkers. In the orchard the bees are working away with that air of creative tranquillity which helps to make bee keeping so rewarding. Some of their houses are in the more recent flat-roofed style but enough of the old Swiss chalet type remain to give a sense of permanence. Above their quiet hum you can hear the whirring of the Wandle still directed towards the old mill. The river channel has a clear gravel bottom where the tiddlers twerk.

Sir, — R. Childs (letters June 21) must banish his thoughts of a "Borderline" series. He should not foster such thoughts. England's such is Gifford Allott better. Yours faithfully, Peter Collins, Leeds.

Sir, — It is ironic to reflect that a programme looking at the way film-makers coped with censorship in Brazil since the military coup in 1964 should itself be censored by the IBA (Channel 4, June 19). Yours sincerely, Charmaine Whitehouse, London W8.

The quite hypocritical in pursuit of the totally meaningless



Geoffrey Taylor

RAPID and decisive steps have been taken towards mounting the All-purpose Commission Of Inquiry (APCINQ) recently announced. The Commission is now expected to begin its preliminary sessions "within a measurable time".

The inquiry was set up to forestall the constant demands, many but not all from Mr Gerald Kaufman, for separate public inquiries into the multitudinous matters which arise from nuclear power through football hooliganism to the eradication of Serps.

Not all the work so far has been of immediate public interest. Much of it has concerned the appointment of large numbers of barristers, solicitors and secretarial staff, the installation of computers, negotiation of satellite time, organisation of foreign travel, and other matters of an essentially administrative character.

One thing which has clearly emerged from informal discussions, however, is that the inquiry will give the widest possible interpretation to its terms of reference. These are "to reflect upon the current state of affairs, consider what factors influence the course of events, and make recommendations". APCINQ freely admits that the recommendations will be the tricky part, and here the policy will be to "make haste slowly". Otherwise there is no reason to suppose that the inquiry will be other than "painstaking" to the "discharge of its onerous task".

Already the agenda shows signs of becoming overcrowded. In addition to the items listed above, the Commission has agreed to look at vegetarianism; moonbeams as a source of off-peak

power production; possible methods of pinning down Mr Charles Haughey; the value, if any, of Stonehenge to the nation; the future of this year's drought.

In view of the size of this agenda APCINQ has had to defer many items which might otherwise have been included. It is unclear, for example, to take any evidence about the outcome of the next General Election or the state of the Labour and Conservative parties.

Such a decision has been reached on several grounds. One is that the election is two or three years away and the Commission wants to avoid peaking too early. The more persuasive is that the voters, not APCINQ, will ultimately decide, and it is not part of the commission's remit to second-guess the democratic process. A third reason is that it might be boring.

The commission feels, however, that a full examination of the implications of such a move might be more than the British public is ready to accept. It appears to the inquiry, though without receiving submissions on the subject, that the privileged position of the white minority in South Africa is comparable with that of the white minority of the Commonwealth or indeed the plant.

Any recommendation it might make towards immediate world peace that country could therefore have repercussions which might alienate the British public at large. For understandable reasons APCINQ has no wish to enter on so large a philosophical program at this early stage of its inquiry.

Since Northern Ireland might turn out also to be a political and moral quagmire APCINQ will confine itself to oblique inquiries. Again, without hearing submissions, the Commission can find no prima facie reason for requiring a majority of people to act contrary to their wishes and beliefs. It recognises, however, that this is what many conscientious people would like to see, and it naturally hesitates to expose itself to the charge that it is not responsive to the prevailing climate of opinion.

The guiding principles of the Commission will be inconsiderate and doubtful, qualities which it believes to be lacking in our national life. The Commission has great admiration for people who can change their minds when confronted with contrary evidence. Although the only example that comes to mind is the Labour Party's decision to accept the sale of council houses, APCINQ wishes to see a great deal more inconsistency and will be disappointed if its own recommendations do not frequently conflict with one another.

On the question of doubt the Commission was much impressed by the remark in Boswell's Johnson attributed to Lord Hardwicke about a contemporary writer. "His doubts," Hardwicke said, "are better than most people's certainties." In its guidance for witnesses APCINQ gives notice that anyone purporting to offer certainties will be held in contempt of the Commission.

A member has raised the interesting point whether hypocrisy might be included among the neglected qualities which the commission should try to re-establish. The general feeling was that the word has undesirable connotations.

Even so it was agreed that in the sense of a tribute paid by vice to virtue hypocrisy had an undoubted role to play. It enabled people to recognise higher ethical standards, and urge them on others, than they themselves were able to attain. On the other hand it was pointed out that people already attribute the ills of the world to society or the system rather than to themselves, so that hypocrisy has by no means withered entirely away.

The Commission will not, therefore, include hypocrisy among its stated principles though it confidently expects to find a place for hypocrisy in its issues its recommendations. Inconsistency and doubt will, in the meantime, provide the secure foothold from which to scale the mountains of controversy before it.

The Commission will be chaired by a rotating inspector with assessors to represent every possible race, creed, political viewpoint, sexual orientation. It will sit more or less interminably.

Anomalies in current costs

THE MEDIA PAGE

Satellite broadcasting plans are in disarray but, reports Maggie Brown, the sky is now the limit for the public sector

Why the high flier never reached the launch pad

TO THE relief of almost everyone concerned, the elaborate and expensive direct broadcasting satellite (DBS) system proposed for Britain, with the hardware provided by British companies, and the tests met by British pay-television viewers and advertisers, has collapsed after two unhappy years — not with a bang, but with a despairing whimper.

This week end (24-25) the shadow Satellite Broadcasting Board reports to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan on the official reasons for the patient's death. The 21 members of the ill-fated "DBS Club" — the BBC, 15 ITV contractors, and five other groups — have finally decided on burial with no hope of resurrection. "The will to proceed evaporated, at the end of it there was no overwhelming factor in the final collapse, though the business case, with high rentals from 'buying British' 10-year franchises, too short for profit, paybacks — never added up," says a close observer.

The future is now wide open, and the Government has a policy problem. DBS consortium-style is dead, but satellite broadcasting is still possible — by a cheaper route. Broadcasting entrepreneurs and aspirants are weighing up possible alternatives, smaller, flexible groupings whose priority would be providing programmes, not satellite technology and worthy British jobs for electronics engineers.

The five commercial companies, for example (led by Thorn EMI) who took part alongside the broadcasters in the club seem appalled at the experience of being locked into such an unwieldy and unnatural grouping. "I'm cross at all that wasted work. But satellite broadcasting has come, is here. Now the race can really start," says Mr Richard Branson, whose Virgin entertainments empire belonged to the consortium. "What has happened is positive in some ways. The BBC and ITV never had their hearts in it. It needs commercial companies, without a stake in television, to look seriously at a new project with the freedom to use whatever satellite they want. We might well be interested in taking a lead, and we've got our people in Virgin, internally here, looking at the figures."

The finance director of another of the five, which has considerable muscle says: "We're still very interested — we must keep talking. DBS economics didn't stick up, but there is a continental, rather than purely national UK business out there. That's what we're now after."

David Shaw, director of the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA), says he expects a decision to be made next month (July) on ITV's own satellite, the "Super Channel" to beam across Europe a pot-pourri of the station's past programmes. It could start in 1986, he claims, though if ITCA members, whose ranks are divided, turn it down, it is only to be expected that some of the stronger stations, Granada, Thames, perhaps Central, will draw up their own mini-consortium plans.

The way is opened up, in short, for fluid, shorter-term alliances between media groupings — "bed-hopping" is how the gusher operators sum it all up. Although the all-British high-power DBS system has proved a commercial non-starter, satellites at lower power can still be a cheaper method of delivering television signals than the current "terrestrial" land-station system. And satellite-beamed services for cable systems offer the chance for new companies to cash in on pay TV fees and advertising revenue — "one motive is pure greed," admits a would-be operator — as cable spreads in Europe and Scandinavia.

They give the opportunity to break into the huge European market with English language programmes, as Mr Rupert Murdoch's Sky Channel, its 35 million audience already equivalent to a UK commercial television franchise, is demonstrating though it is still not in profit. There is plenty of spare capacity on medium or low power satellites planned for telecommunications purposes with power starting at around 20 watts, compared with DBS's 200-250 watts — either in orbit or close to blast off. They are looking for business to carry, and are prepared to rent out transponder facilities at relatively modest costs.

These communications satellite links are currently outside of the UK's regulatory framework, neither the Home Office nor Independent Broadcasting Authority or shadow Satellite Board set up for increasing DBS, have jurisdiction, and the European position is constantly being tested and probed. In the short-term at least, satellite delivered television of sorts, is viable, though the low-power type may not be the key to a truly popular, democratic widespread system, since only more costly DBS provides each household with a powerful signal, directly, usable through a simple, cheap, and small home antenna.

Steve Quirke on the questions Eddie Shah is asking

Globe trotter

EDDIE SHAH'S much-publicised national newspaper, set for launch next March, is currently being researched under the title of the Daily Globe. Will that actually be its name? "No way, mate," says Mr Shah. "That's wrong. Way off beam. Print that, and you'll have egg on your face."

Meanwhile, selected households, nationwide, have been presented with dummy copies of the colour tabloid and being their daily with the help of a questionnaire running to 15 pages. Shah told the Institute of Journalists last week that the paper would contain 40 pages, Monday-Friday, with 18 pages of colour, selling at 17p, with a different format at weekends, but details of the possible relative emphasis on news, television, sport, and so on, and the use of colour and other production details, are being kept closer to Mr Shah's chest. The market research operation yields some clues.

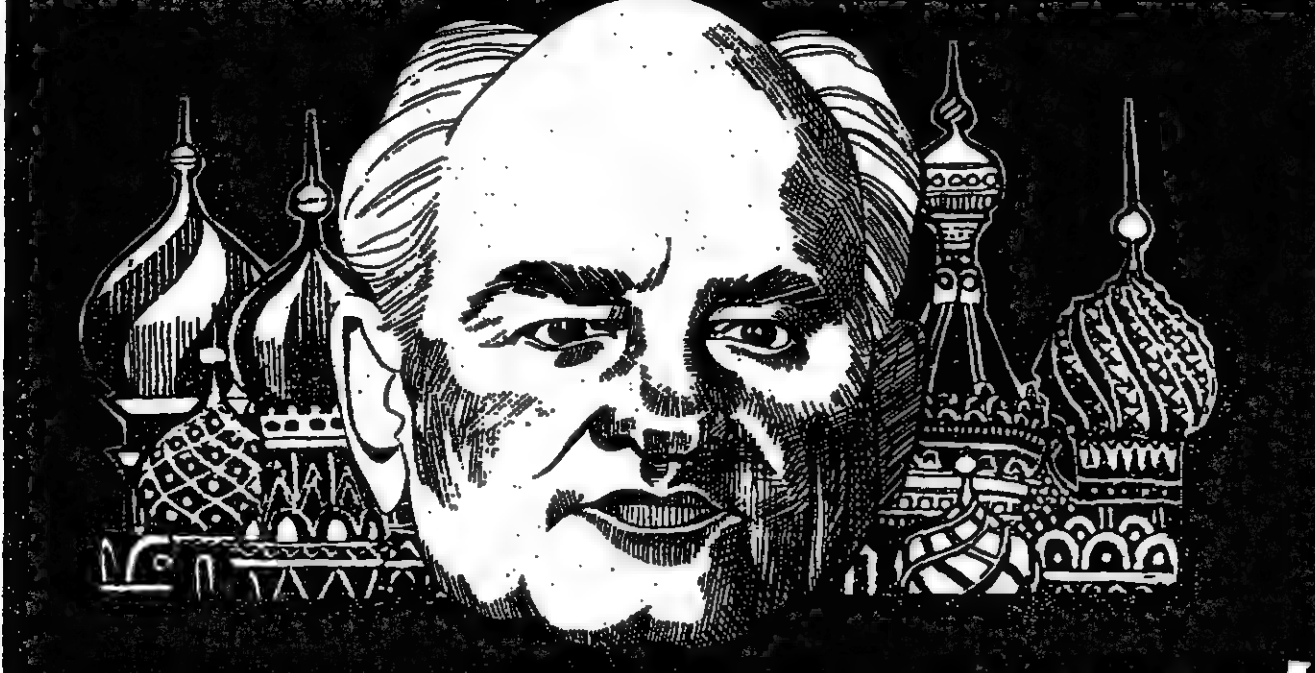
The paper, as presented to the questionnaire's respondents, has been described by one of them as "a bit like a tabloid, but the Daily Globe is a Times-like mast-head white on black and a pictorial globe. And splashed across the front page, in full colour, 'What's in the stars for Dill', wherein the Princess of Wales has her fortune told with the help of the very latest technology. Shah brings the full might of his computerised empire to give the story the treatment."

At first glance, one respondent told me, "The 'Daily Globe' looks garish and cheap — a little like — his words — Motor Cycle News. The questionnaire might indicate the tone and style of the paper envisaged by Shah and his editor-designate Brian MacArthur, but whether this format over his the streets, of course, depends on how the questions are answered by several occasions Eddie Shah has applauded the treatment and presentation of television news."

At the top of the questionnaire, researchers are told to abandon the interview before it starts if respondents watch less than 27 hours of television per week. More than 20 hours a week is regarded as "heavy viewing."

Asked if there was a correlation between high television viewing and his potential readership, Shah said: "Yes, it is possible that the paper would appeal more to high television viewers. We will exploit the visual impact of the paper and present news in a new way, with the way television does it."

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THE BRAND LEADER YOU WILL REMEMBER!

THE very title is a contradiction in terms — an international Socialist advertising film festival. But the state advertising agencies from the Eastern European countries had gathered at the Bulgarian coastal resort of Varna to present and to watch 114 such films, to receive prizes, and to reinforce one another's conviction that advertising and the socialist state can mix.

Martin Walker sorts out the propaganda from the information at a Socialist ad-gathering

A communist sell with a slant to the West

And yet, to a remarkable extent, the festival films — chosen by the various countries as the best of their output — reflected the fashions of Western feature films in recent years. Two of them began with the theme music from *Chariots of Fire*, and another with the opening of the camera zoomed in, and the casket began to look uncannily like a *BattleShip Galactica*.

But the grand prize of the festival went to a strictly traditional and informative documentary on Eastern European economic co-operation. It won, the chairman of the jury announced, because it "closely followed the festival's motto. This reads: to promote the development of socialist economic integration and mutual trade."

It was shot with a stern avoidance of imagination. Soviet nuclear reactors in Bulgaria were shot from ground level. No daring overheads or loving tracings round the reactor shell. There were miles of oil and gas pipelines, hundreds of smiling and symbolic human faces, and what must have been an astronomical travel budget.

With Britain about to tune into community radio, Anne Karpf reports on the grandfather of them all

Celebrating the permanent waves of insurrection

BRITAIN is the Rip Van Winkle of community radio, just waking up to an idea current in America for over 30 years. While the Home Office — about to announce the details of its community radio policy — reluctant to allow the first listener-sponsored radio station in the world, KPFA in Berkeley, California, celebrates its 30th birthday. And daily proves that access broadcasting need not mean dull, vicarious news-radio, but can be as much a part of the mainstream as anything made by the pros.

In the formatted world of American radio, where the latest flagging San Francisco station has introduced six hours a day of game shows, and the *Acme of Listeners' Involvement* is the chance to win a microwave oven, KPFA's voice is distinctive. With 27 paid staff and 300 unpaid volunteers, 90 per cent of its 24-hours is local and original, and all diverse. At its heart is the hour-long evening news (broadcast at 6 and 11). It covers local, national, and international news, and reflecting received ideas, aims to provide analysis and perspective unavailable in other mass media in the area.

But the station is equally strong on culture. Its music department, with 40 different programmes from punk to classical, was an early promoter of Laurie Anderson and Philip Glass. Its drama department produces 18 weekly programmes (in a country where radio-drama is virtually obsolete). It has a major Third World Department, a gay programme, and they also broadcast *The Goons*. But isn't it worthy, boring stuff, amateurish parish-pump broadcasting? Station manager David Sainiker

splutters at the notion. "I think sometimes peoples' ideas are so affected by elitism and racism, and they have very stereotyped notions of what is meant by skill. I hear male voices talking about classical music. I think that attitude is bullshit."

The audience — around 100,000 — seem to agree. Minority, so-called ghetto broadcasting, like a show by station and so few FM receivers that in desperation the station sold cut-price sets to listeners. They weathered the McCarthy period, and really came into their own in the 1960s: they're proud of their (often live) coverage of the civil rights and anti-war movements (and their live coverage "for the duration of an event" continues today).

But things have changed. Now there are some 50 stations in the Bay Area, at least 30 of them on FM. How has that affected KPFA? Says Sainiker: "Still nobody's trying to do what we do. In the sixties and seventies, there were eclectic stations with the same irreverent aim as KPFA. Since then, they've gone commercial, franchised by big corporations with preferred formulas, and since deregulation, they do less local news."

If you want dull, says Sainiker, listen to the others: stations, even the public service ones: fearful of stirring controversy and displeasing the money-givers, or offending against the Fairness Doctrine, which demands exposure of all sides of an issue, they avoid contentious issues altogether. KPFA negotiates the Fairness Doctrine with skill. Their broadcasters are encouraged to say exactly what they think about a political controversy, but must also provide opposing viewpoints, though five minutes in

Media File....

LEON BRITANN's plan for community radio, British style, might prove unlikely to produce anything so radical as the American model Anne Karpf reports on the grandfather of them all

Some of that is probably a pretty hypothetical threat. The sort of advertisers a community station might hope to pull in, for instance, would be too small for any existing Independent Radio station to get their custom: the local ethnic grocer seems to be the archetypal community radio advertiser. But then, the weekend under was the archetypal C4 special-interest viewer before that channel hit the air.

And the proliferation of radio stations looms just as the IR system is sounding gloomier than ever. At the weekend, we were watching the bail-out of Wrexham-based Marcher Sound by Red Rose (the system's climber, in Birmingham BRMB journalists were still on strike over four redundancies, while in London the *Radio 4* and *Capital* has negotiated its voluntary redundancy list down to 17 and LBC (including the network's news service IRNI) has a target of 30 layoffs.

There could be worse to come, for some. If the new community stations are to be the direct responsibility of the Home Secretary, as anticipated by the *Radio 4* and *Capital* has negotiated its voluntary redundancy list down to 17 and LBC (including the network's news service IRNI) has a target of 30 layoffs.

THE IBA's television arm is having a tussle time, too. Just as the highest court in the land tips in favour of the broadcasters' case, and along comes sex in Brazil to stir things up. The good news was that the House of Lords agreed that it was up to the IBA to decide how it managed its programming, scrutiny of particular clips, it already has over 5,000 music videos on its list.

Tony Brand, VPL's director, explains how it will work. "Like the representative organisations in the sound industry, VPL will grant licences to video users and set a rate for the use. The revenue received will be distributed amongst our record company members according to the detailed returns of use sent in by licencees."

VPL has already succeeded in making deals with the two major British users of pop videos, Music Box and Sky satellite channels. Between them they reach three million cable homes in Europe. Music Box will pay a guaranteed minimum advance of £75,000 and thereafter a percentage of advertising revenue, whilst Sky (which only programmes pop videos for six hours each day) will pay £50,000 minimum advance, and then a percentage based on the number of subscribers.

But still to be negotiated are settlements with music publishers who are keen to get in on the act with their soundtrack "synchronisation" rights, and with disgruntled European licencees of the music who are angry to see their incomes being eroded by VPL's satellite agreements.

As a forerunner to the increasing demand by the new media for sponsored programmes, pop videos' legal personality problems look set to give lawyers a rough but lucrative, migraine for the foreseeable future. The risk of further "accidents" seems high.

Peter Fiddick
Media Editor

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We have a vacancy in our London Office for a Personal Assistant with sound secretarial skills, plus analytical and research skills for our recently appointed Information Technology Strategy Manager. There will be ample scope for development to assist with a variety of research and policy studies and the organisation of co-operative ventures with trade and professional associations.

In addition to the normal minute taking, correspondence, meeting arranging and other duties of a personal assistant, you will be expected to assist with statistical analysis, information collection and the drafting, editing and presentation of reports and surveys. You will be in regular contact with press, politicians and senior industry staff so that good inter-personal skills will be essential.

In short — this is the perfect opportunity for an economics (or similar) graduate trapped in a conventional secretarial post, who is interested in a career in Information Technology.

We offer a starting salary in the region of £8,500 p.a., within a range to £10,000 p.a. (inclusive of London weighting).

Conditions of service are good and include 22 days annual leave plus 10 statutory days. Please write with full personal and career details to: The Personnel Manager, c/o Lynne Lynch, The National Computing Centre, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 3DF (or telephone 01-253 8011 for an application form and/or interview details).

JUST GRADUATING?

DON'T MISS THE BOAT!

If you recognise the value of a sound commercial background in your career plan, then have you considered sales as an option? Working within the advertising sales and product sales market, our clients look for strong, lively and sales orientated young graduates.

In return they will provide a training and prospects you will never regret. If you're worth earnings of c£9,500 (basic plus commission) in your first year — don't delay, call LESLEY BALL on

01-629 7262

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS

7 PRINCES STREET W.1

01-629 7262

PROSPECTS

Like dealing with people?

Ability to solve problems?

If you feel you have not achieved the earnings or career satisfaction you deserve, we have vacancies for good communications with outgoing personalities. Earnings £12,000+ p.a. for on-target performance. If you are over 27 and ambitious, phone George Kennedy on 01-857 7122/7112 (up to 7.30 p.m.)

GLC

Working for London

Our equal opportunities policy can work for you. In many areas of the Council's work, women, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities are under-represented. Our positive approach to equal opportunities is aimed at redressing this imbalance and we would particularly welcome their applications for this post.

Policy Adviser

Race Equality in Recreation & The Arts

Working closely with the Race Equality Officer, this senior post plays a leading role in developing and co-ordinating equality policies and programmes — including grant funding — for the Department of Recreation & The Arts. All key areas — ethnic arts, sports and entertainment — are encompassed in the brief.

A proven record in arts/sports management/administration and extensive knowledge of ethnic arts and sports projects are demanded coupled with a creative and flexible approach and strong interpersonal skills. A positive commitment to equal opportunities and anti-racism policies is prerequisite.

£16,629 — £18,489 inc. Ref: RA6518

Write to RA Staff Section, Room 305A or tel: 01-631 1666.

Application forms must be returned by 12 July 85.

To obtain your form write to the appropriate Staff Section quoting the job number on the envelope, to: GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Or telephone the number given.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer.

We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

PHOENIX TECHNICAL AUTHORS

Phoenix Technical Publications Ltd. is a new company but it is strong in talent and experience. We are totally committed to quality and service and we are looking for the best software authors in business.

If you:

- want to work on varied and interesting contracts, in the Thames Valley area and possibly Europe
- share our commitment to quality, and have the experience to demonstrate it
- want to be in at the start of making Phoenix the best company of its kind

send your cv to:

Phoenix Technical Publications Ltd, 42 Queen Street, Maidenhead, Berks. SL6 1JE or phone: John Hefferan on Reading (0734) 680480.

PHOENIX

TECHNICAL AUTHORS

Following an internal promotion, we are pleased to announce that a vacancy has now arisen for a Sales & Marketing Director for our U.K. sales operation.

We are a large scientific publishing group with interests in the University, College and Schools areas, and our offices are based in Central London.

The ideal applicant will have a strong publishing background in the Sales discipline, be creative and innovative, as well as having excellent management and management skills.

We offer an attractive salary package together with a company car, BUPA, and non-contributory pension.

Please send details and CV to:

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TECHNICAL WRITER/PRO ELECTRONICS

Fast growing business-to-business agency needs technical writer/PRO to assist in writing, organising and running busy electronics PR department.

Essential qualifications are sound knowledge of electronics (minimum HNC preferred), first-class communications skills and enthusiasm for hard work. Knowledge of the electronics trade press would be an advantage.

Competitive salary and company car provided. Applications in writing only please to:

Bob Jones, Director
Lesnick Jones Liddell Ltd
Riverside, First Avenue,
Portliff,
Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Staffordshire.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

The New Opportunity Press Ltd has a vacancy for a PRODUCTION ASSISTANT to work on its range of Careers and Personnel publications. The successful applicant will be responsible for the production of a publishing house, be in their early twenties and be capable of working to deadlines under pressure. Starting salary for this post will be in the region of £9500 after a 3 month probationary period.

Please apply with full CV to Mr. Sue Howard, Production Director, The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 78 St James' Lane, London NW10 3RD.

A CHALLENGE IN SPECIFICATION SELLING LONDON

Vacancy in leading, European manufacturer of high quality vinyl and textile coated wallcoverings sold mainly in the commercial and construction sectors and specified by architects, designers and contractors. Due to expansion we now have a position at London reflecting the continuing growth of the UK market. Preferably the successful candidate will already be experienced in selling similar or related products and possess a high level of self-motivation and determination. Age irrelevant 25-55.

We offer an excellent salary and comprehensive package reflecting your experience and skills including profit share, holiday bonus, company car, BUPA and pension. Please write with full relevant details to: Mr. F. J. Cannon, Personnel (UK) Ltd, Paramount House, 71-75 Ladbroke Road, London W8 6SL.

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Direct Mail

Stonehart Publications requires an Assistant Marketing Manager to work in its Newsletter company.

• We are the country's leading publishers of Business and Finance newsletters — a friendly and successful company, currently expanding.

• You will be a graduate, with at least two years' experience in marketing or publishing. A cool headed self starter, you will work closely with the divisional marketing manager. Previous experience of Direct Mail is essential, as is proven organisational ability.

• Initially, you will be involved in the day-to-day running of direct mail campaigns, the progressing of artwork, list and print orders etc., interpreting statistics, and the general administration required for the smooth running of our promotions.

Sub-Editor

The Engineer, the weekly magazine for engineering management, needs a Sub-Editor who will maintain its reputation for lively and authoritative coverage of business and technology.

The Sub-Editor is responsible to the Chief Sub for copy preparation and liaison with the typesetters, and for ensuring readability in a magazine which covers an enormous span of topics for a wide-ranging and discerning readership.

The successful applicant should be an experienced Sub-Editor, familiar with modern methods of magazine production. Some knowledge of technology or engineering would be an asset, but more important is a willingness to work hard and enthusiastically to keep The Engineer at the top.

The post carries a competitive salary, and the conditions and benefits are those to be expected from a large and go-ahead publishing group.

Further details and applications to the Editor of The Engineer, John Puffin, at 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH, or telephone him on 01-855 7777.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

COMMISSIONING EDITOR

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has developed a highly successful publishing list, currently turning over £1m p.a., with titles covering a wide range of subjects for both members and the business community.

An ambitious COMMISSIONING EDITOR is now required to strengthen the management team in this dynamic area of institute activities.

We are looking for a bright self-starter (20's/30's), probably graduate, with commissioning experience and an awareness of business and computers. Publishing experience is more important than an accountancy background. Experience to date should indicate an ability to motivate technical specialists and staff and a flair for converting ideas into books.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience.

Please apply in writing enclosing C.V. to Mr. Trevor D'Cruz, Director Member Services, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER

Due to staff reorganisation, War on Want - Britain's fastest growing third world development agency - is looking for a PRESS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER. s/he will be responsible for all dealings with press and media, writing press releases and articles, editing and producing newsletters, leaflets and other information. The work atmosphere is hectic and exciting but the cause - the defeat of poverty around the world is exciting and worthwhile.

Applicants will almost certainly possess proven journalistic experience and will definitely need creative flair.

SALARY: £10,141.

For job description and application form please send us to:

The Personnel Office
War on Want
1 London Bridge Street
London SE1 9SG.

Closing date for return of completed forms: 19 July 1985

WAR ON WANT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Advertising Copywriter

Here is an exciting opportunity to break into advertising

THE JOB Porton Advertising is a young, fast-expanding agency with a wide range of consumer accounts. We are particularly strong in OTC medicines and toiletries. There now exists a vacancy for a gifted young copywriter to join our highly motivated and successful creative team.

THE CANDIDATE You will be young, talented and ambitious with the flair to produce imaginative advertising, mostly in the press, with radio and TV in the future. And, incidentally you will have to meet very demanding deadlines - this will not be a 9 to 5 job. Finally you will need the confidence to present your ideas to people at all levels within the agency and outside.

THE REWARD Our standards are high, and for the right candidate, the salary will be too. A competitive starting salary will be reviewed after six months.

INTERESTED? Then send your CV now to: Bobbie Russell, Porton Advertising, 12 Great Newport St., London WC2.

PORTON ADVERTISING

**REPORTER
NEW CIVIL ENGINEER**

We have a vacancy for a bright reporter with a flair for news, and preferably with knowledge of the construction industry and/or financial affairs. New Civil Engineer is a 54,000 circulation news orientated weekly, the leader in its field.

Salary is not less than £10,000 for a qualified journalist, and attractive terms of employment include five weeks' holiday a year.

Apply in writing to: Hugh Ferguson, Editor in Chief, New Civil Engineer, Talland House, PO Box 101, 28/24 Old Street, London EC1P 1JL.

Sadler's Wells Theatre

requires an

ASSISTANT TO PRESS & PUBLICITY MANAGER

The post needs someone with energy, ideas, good typing, compatibility and flair. Some experience preferred.

Salary £8,600.

Send application with full C.V. to: The Administrator, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4PL. Telephone 01-278 0555 for full job description. Closing date for application June 28th, 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

10-week intensive Summer Course
INTRODUCTION TO BROADCAST TV/VIDEO
an IVC Bascam & Casterman 11 VTR, digital video, digital audio, computer graphics and animation, plus editing and production techniques, with a wide range of practical exercises.

We course which commenced on 10th June, is open for application in TV/VIDEO

444, Brixton Road, London SW9 6EX. Tel: 01-877 7162.

**Head of
Corporate Relations**
Salary c.£20,000

London Docklands Development Corporation is charged with the challenging task of regenerating eight square miles of London's Docklands - the largest inner city development project in Europe. After four years an immense amount has been achieved, but much remains to be done.

To meet this aim the Corporation has chosen an open, team-based organisation, with the emphasis on flexibility. The Corporation works closely with the private sector and this is reflected in its choice of staff as well as the style of the organisation.

The Corporation is recruiting a Head of Corporate Relations. The role will include the management of press relations at both local and national level and the organisation of news conferences, special events and cultural projects. In addition, it will entail managing the writing,

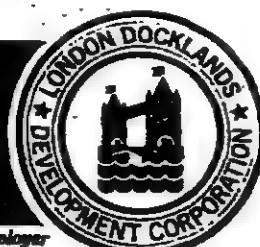
production and local distribution of the Corporation's own newspaper.

The overall aim of the Head of Corporate Relations will be to promote the widest possible awareness of all the Corporation has done and is doing, explaining its strategy and publicising individual initiatives.

Candidates should have had at least ten years' experience within the public relations field, with recent experience at senior level, and will be expected to assist and advise the Corporation's Chief Executive.

Candidates should write to me for an application form: David Lowman, Personnel Manager, London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London, E14 5TJ.

We intend to start reviewing applications on July 15, 1985.



CONCEPTS INTO ACTION

An equal opportunities employer

**WISBECH AND FENLAND MUSEUM
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN**

Applications are invited for the above post. Commencing salary according to experience and qualifications based on AGPS £3,522-£7,328.

There is a Carer's flat above the Museum.

The Museum, built in 1948, has extensive collections of archaeology, ceramics, geology, natural history and social history. The Museum holds Local Archives and Parish Registers as well as a fine 18th Century Library.

The Museum is supported financially primarily by the Fenland District Council.

Applications containing full personal particulars and details of qualifications and experience, setting out relevant skills, should be sent to the Secretary, W. R. Kowles, at Deputies End, Walspole St, Andover, Wiltshire, BA11 1JL, not later than Saturday.

SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATE IN ALICANTE

U.S. Shoe Manufacturer continues its dramatic growth.

This new position demands a person who likes to work in a challenging professional environment. Position is Associate to Managing Director.

Must understand last design and current styling and be able to work and communicate effectively with stylists, line builders and technicians. Administrative and shoe manufacturing skills and fluency in Spanish and English is required.

THE UNITED STATES SHOE CORPORATION

Please forward your resume to: Director U.S. Shoe Corporation, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1000, Beverly Hills, California 90210. Tel: 310-277-7011. Call for personal interview in London at: 01-277-7011.

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

seeks an experienced

**CHIEF
SUB/PRODUCTION
EDITOR**

This high-quality weekly magazine requires a Chief Sub/Production Editor to supervise the work of two Sub-Editors, work closely with editors, designers and printers and be responsible for all stages of the AJ's production from raw copy to page. The successful candidate will be fast, accurate and well-organised.

Holidays: 5 weeks + a year. L.Vs. Friendly offices near St James's Park underground.

Please apply in writing, enclosing CV, present salary and daytime telephone No. to: The Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY.

**CREATIVE
SALES PEOPLE**

Salary £8,000-package £14,000

If you are a creative and professional young sales person, looking for broader experience and an environment in which to develop your skills - then this is the ideal opportunity for you.

You will be selling on the telephone and face to face as part of a team launching an exciting new recruitment service for a highly successful group.

You will be confident and articulate and probably from a telephone sales background. You will have the flair and enthusiasm to sell a new concept. In return you can expect plenty of responsibility and involvement and high earnings based on realistic targets.

Telephone Ann Jamieson on 01-631 1005

Price Jamieson

& Partners Ltd

Call for personal interview in London at: 01-277-7011.

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BBC**RADIO 2 PUBLICITY OFFICER**

Central London £11,907 - £14,542*

Radio 2, the round-the-clock station with a star line-up which includes Jimmy Young and Gloria Hunniford, is seeking an experienced journalist/publicist to promote the network through the press, other media outlets and the public. The successful candidate must demonstrate an enthusiasm for the output - popular music, sport and light entertainment - and a lively news sense.

The postholder will be a member of the team of Radio Publicity Officers, and liaise on a daily basis with Controller Radio 2 and executives of the network. The ability to work under pressure is essential. Some travelling involved. (Ref. 2724/G)

ORCHESTRAL MANAGER

Glasgow £10,877 - £13,512*

To be responsible to the Head of Music, Scotland for the management of the Scottish Symphony Orchestra including the activities in public and touring and the day-to-day administration of the orchestra. Will also be responsible for the booking and contracting of deputies and extras, often at short notice. Professional musical qualifications or equivalent experience are essential together with musical judgement; capacity for efficient management of resources; tact in dealing with members and representatives of the musical profession; and experience of the requirements of concert promotion and organisation. (Ref. 2732/G)

CURRENT AFFAIRS WRITER

ARABIC SERVICE

Central London Starting salary £12,637*

To write, commission and edit English language scripts for translation and broadcast, covering current political, economic and military affairs primarily in the Arab World. The postholder will deputise for Topical Talks Organiser and supervise junior staff. The ability to write and edit concisely under pressure is essential together with a wide knowledge of Arab World and international affairs. French and Arabic are desirable. (Ref. 2708/G)

*Plus allowance of £537 p.a. Salaries currently under review. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote appropriate ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

GRAPHIC ASSISTANT

Cardiff £5,993 - £7,699

Plus 10% shift allowance

To prepare typographical captions for television and film productions using electronic character generators and the occasional use of 'Masseley' hot press equipment. Training will be given but a sound knowledge of typography and the ability to type and spell accurately are essential. Some knowledge and experience of basic techniques using graphic and television studios under pressure and on own initiative is essential. The successful applicant must be prepared to work long day (12 hour) shift pattern, including weekends. (Ref. 1564/G)

**BBC
PUBLICATIONS****COMMISSIONING EDITOR**

Central London £9,604 - £11,674

To be responsible for originating and developing ideas for books from BBC programme output and for commissioning and editing of a range of selected titles such as *River Journeys* and *Yes Minister*. Duties also include negotiating with authors and their agents and liaising with designers and other Publication Departments. Candidates should have considerable editorial experience in book publishing with a proven ability in commissioning and progressing a wide range of general books. Knowledge of the non-fiction paperback market would be an advantage. (Ref. 2720/G)

DESK EDITOR

Central London £8,094 - £9,791

To be responsible for a wide range of books selected for publication, liaising with authors, writing blurbs and captions, and working with design and production departments. Candidates should have previous experience in an editorial capacity, as well as practical experience of proof reading and sub-editing with a publisher or printer. (Ref. 2721/G)

**COMMISSIONING EDITOR
Educational Books**

Commissioning Editor required to take responsibility for the development of educational books and computer software.

As the leading publisher of study aids for CSE, O-level and A-level GCE in the retail trade, Letts is seeking an experienced, creative editor who will contribute vigorously to the expanding range of publications.

The ideal candidate will have recent teaching experience, proven list-building ability and a thorough knowledge of current educational trends.

Please write a letter of application, including a curriculum vitae to Tom Green, Publishing Director, Charles Letts & Co. Limited, 77 Borough Road, London SE1 1DW.

Letts

**PICTURE
RESEARCHER
FOR
COMMERCIAL PHOTO
LIBRARY**

Pictor International Limited, an expanding commercial photo library, is looking for a Picture Researcher for the London office.

If you have a good telephone manner, work well under pressure, and enjoy a busy commercial environment, we would like to meet you.

Salary negotiable. Write with CV to: Dudley Allen, Pictor International Ltd., 31-33 Camden Road, London NW1 9LE.

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Would you like to think through and implement the marketing programme for a group of publishers for Japanese executives?

The Economist Publications, the fast expanding business information subsidiary of The Economist Newspaper Limited is looking for an enthusiastic and intelligent person with a minimum of one year's direct marketing experience. The job would suit someone young and ambitious who is looking to establish a marketing management career in publishing. Salary to be commensurate with previous experience.

Please write with full CV to: Philip Muntal, Marketing Department, The Economist Publications Limited, 40 Duke Street, London W1A 1DW.

EDITOR

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

is looking for a talented all-round journalist to take charge of its magazine, an editorially independent weekly, that is going from strength to strength. Experience in editorial management is necessary as is knowledge of the experience of social service or related fields. The successful applicant should have a commitment to the future of welfare services.

If you think you are the sort of person we are looking for, then write to: The General Secretary, BASW, 16 Kent Street, Birmingham B5 2SD.

Informal discussion on the job can be had by contacting: Tim Huntington, Chair of Social Work Today Executive (Tel. 041-967 2027 home, or 041-252 0891 work).

BASW**MAJOR L**

Hi-Tech—High Profile

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

c. £17,000 Northern Home Counties

Technical excellence is this Company's hallmark. Prime contractors in countless major projects, they lead the field in the design, manufacture, testing and post production support of civil and military hardware and software systems. The commercial and operational success of these ventures calls for the very best promotional and support literature. This, therefore, is no job for an unimaginative, low profile specifications writer. On the contrary, your degree level education and proven creative abilities will be used to the full.

As Technical Publications Manager, your prime responsibility will be to ensure that the literature which complements the products is of equally innovative high quality.

Drawing on at least two years' experience at a senior level in the editing and production of quality technical publications, you will be managing a team of authors, photographers and a word processing facility.

Reporting to the Marketing Director and liaising with

Project Managers, your department will supply the Company's complete range of publications requirements. There will be considerable involvement in the Company's marketing activities and the preparation of client presentations.

Benefits, as one would expect from a No. 1 employer, include medical care, 25 days' annual leave, sports and social club, pension scheme and generous relocation assistance.

Austin Knight have been retained to handle initial applications. Telephone Terry Kennedy on Egham (0784) 37096 for an application form. Or send him a full cv. quoting reference TK103, Austin Knight Selection, 66A High Street, Egham, Surrey TW20 9EY.

Please list separately any companies you would not wish your details forwarded to.

Austin Knight Selection

Display Manager

required for
John Lewis Oxford Street

to be responsible for the design and implementation of window and internal displays and the management of a team of about 30.

The displays cover the full range of John Lewis merchandise, so department store display experience is essential.

Pay will not be less than £16,000 a year and will take full account of current earnings and experience.

Staff benefits include five weeks' holiday, subsidised dining room and shopping discount in our department stores and Waitrose supermarkets. In addition, after provision for future development, the whole of the profits are shared among those who work in the business.

Please apply in writing with a curriculum vitae to the Central Department of Personnel, John Lewis Partnership, 4 Old Cavendish Street, London W1A 1EX, or telephone 01-489 2347 for an application form.

John Lewis Partnership

Can you impress them from Varrington to Vindermere?

Life will be hectic but seldom dull for the experienced graphic artist and displays assistant we are seeking at North West Water. We serve seven million people and our vital role includes water supply, sewers and drainage, rivers management, fisheries and leisure activities. You will work in our Public Information Unit — small team of media and publicity specialists — at our regional headquarters. Work will involve preparing a wide range of high standard artwork for print and displays. You will deal with various suppliers, contractors and freelancers, control equipment and operate a modern repro camera with associated darkroom.

North West Water

Applicants, preferably aged between 24 and 30, will have a BA Graphics / SAID English language (or equivalent) and at least two years' experience in an agency or publicity organisation. A driving licence is essential and there will be work (overtime rates) outside normal office hours to meet some commitments. The salary scale will be about £8,000 to £9,000 with a starting point depending on how much you can impress us. Application form (returnable by July 12, 1985) and further details from: Personnel Officer, North West Water, Warrington House, 61 Salford, Warrington (Tel. 0925 214321). We are an equal opportunity employer.

Battersea Arts Centre

HEAD OF PUBLICITY

To be responsible for the management and implementation of press, publicity and marketing strategies of this large multi-disciplined Centre.

BOX OFFICE MANAGER

To lead a busy box office team.

Apply in writing, enclosing full C.V., to:

David Goldsmythe, General Manager,

Battersea Arts Centre,

Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, London SW11 5TF

Job description available on request

Closing date — 8th July 1985

Advanced Course in COMPUTER GRAPHICS

30 September — 4 October or

• Computer graphics equipment

• 3D modelling

• Computer animation techniques

• Colour theory

• Illumination and shading

Contact: Mr. W.L. Brown, (ref C961A), Middlesex Polytechnic, Bounds Green Road, London N11 2NQ. 01-368 1299 ext 245.

Middlesex Polytechnic

COVENT GARDEN

Millbank Publications require intelligent, enthusiastic people to sell advertising space in internationally distributed year books.

Realistic earnings £15K p.a.

Excellent promotion prospects.

20+ and eager to succeed?

Phone today.

Clive Beer on

01-379 3036



Faculty of Art & Design Cornwall College of Further & Higher Education Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3RD

Lecturer in Radio Journalism

Salary Scale: £7,548-£14,061 p.a. (under review)

Starting point dependent on qualifications and experience, but initially not above £12,093. Starting date: 1st September, 1985.

We are seeking an experienced Radio Journalist to join the progressive course team on our one-year JACCTE-approved Postgraduate Diploma in Radio Journalism. Industrial experience at a senior level is essential and this post, which will be based in Falmouth, offers an ideal opportunity to make a significant contribution to the industry through education and training.

Application form and further details of the above vacancy may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to The Principal, to whom all completed application forms should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

* Telephone requests will not be accepted

Cornwall College of Further and Higher Education Redruth, Cornwall TR15 3RD.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING

Senior Lecturer in Periodical Journalism

Department of Journalism and Business Studies

To lead a well established team of Journalists working on a range of courses in Periodical Journalism and on BTCC courses with Journalism options.

The new Senior Lecturer will be expected to give a lead in originating new courses in Print Journalism; updating existing periodical courses and ensuring their continued relevance to industry and the needs of students.

Senior Lecturer: On an incremental scale within the range of £11,175 — £13,128 (plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance), starting point depending on qualifications, training and experience.

Further details, particulars and application forms, to be returned within 14 days, from date of advertisement, may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, London College of Printing, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6SB

Telephone: 01-735 8484 Ext. 227.

This post is suitable for job share. Applications for a job share appointment will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

PUBLICITY MANAGER

Ward Lock Limited, an Egmont Company

Ward Lock publishes practical books of a popular nature, together with personality books and TV tie-ins. They require an experienced Publicity Manager who will be able to capitalise on their rapidly expanding publishing programme.

Please write with C.V. and current salary to:

David Holmes, Publishing Director,

Ward Lock Limited,

82 Gower Street, London WC1.

MARKETING/PUBLICITY

CONTACT THEATRE COMPANY, Manchester's only professional young people's theatre company, wishes to appoint a fourth person to complete the existing Publicity Team. This is a full, marketing-orientated position, with responsibility for the promotion of the Company and its work through the planning of marketing strategies, market research and Press Liaison. We are looking for someone with flair and initiative, who can come up with, and develop, creative ideas, and who can work well within a team environment. Theatre experience is preferred but not essential. Please apply in writing, giving full details of age, experience, salary required and two references to: Richard Clegg, Administrator, Contact Theatre Company, Deans Street, MANCHESTER, M15 6JA.

If you wish to have an informal discussion with us before applying, please telephone Angela Poole on 061-272 7521.

Northampton ARTS CENTRE

ADMINISTRATOR

responsible for the Director for management of publicity, finance and general administration.

Salary £23,000 — £23,500

HOUSE MANAGER

responsible for day-to-day operation of the venue

Further details from The Chairman, Northampton Arts Centre, College of Further Education, South Lane South, Northampton NN3 3RE (0604) 463322

Closing Date: 30th July

We are an equal opportunities employer

MAPS MAPS MAPS

CARTOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSPERSON

required for permanent post with leading Street Plan publishers, based in Streatham, involving the drawing of street plans.

Some experience essential. Knowledge of Leroy Stencil system and good hand-lettering an advantage.

Apply by letter only to: Mr Derek Reeves,

Pyramid Group plc, Publicity House

Streatham Hill, London SW2 4TH

RECRUITMENT OFFICER

TEMPORARY POSITION

The 4 star, 326 bedded, Tower Thistle Hotel, located by St Katherine's Marina, E1, requires a temporary Recruitment Officer, to start immediately up to the end of September 1985. Would suit hard working IPM graduates or person with some personnel interviewing experience seeking a "fill in post". Hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5.30pm, and free meals on duty.

For further details please contact

Jane Henty on 01-481 3745.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

Four career men or women in their middle twenties, seeking a challenge

The Manchester Evening News, Britain's biggest and fastest-growing regional Evening Newspaper, is looking for four enthusiastic men or women in their mid-twenties to join the Advertisement Sales Team. Sales experience will be unnecessary as a full training in all aspects of advertising will be given on joining in September. Other qualifications needed are:

- * Bright outward-going personality
- * Good education
- * Several years' working experience
- * A desire to enter the world of selling

We offer an attractive starting salary, company car, contributory pension scheme and five weeks' holiday. Applications in writing with full education and career details to:

THE GROUP TRAINING MANAGER (G)

GUARDIAN & MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS PLC

164 DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER M60 2RD

Manchester Evening News

Britain's biggest regional newspaper

Science News Journalist

Pulse needs an experienced science journalist with an eye for news stories and crisp, clear writing style, to join the most widely respected editorial team in medical journalism.

The job offers tremendous scope for a motivated, self-starter to make a name for him or herself.

Pulse is the leading medical newspaper and this vacancy is considered vital to the paper's long-term success. The salary offered will depend on the candidate's experience and potential and an attractive offer will be made to the right applicant.

Other benefits include five weeks' holiday, rising to six with service, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and a subsidised staff luncheon club.

Please write, enclosing samples of your work to: Howard Griffiths, Editor, Pulse, Morgan-Grampian House, Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer

craftscouncil

INFORMATION ASSISTANT/PICTURE LIBRARIAN

The Crafts Council has a vacancy for an INFORMATION ASSISTANT/PICTURE LIBRARIAN. The postholder will be responsible for running the Council's slide and photo library and will work as part of the information team within the Public Relations Section. The information work requires research, administrative and organising ability, and includes some "front-of-house" work dealing with the public. This is a busy and interesting post which requires a patient and well-organised person with good visual recall. Accurate typing is essential, and previous experience in a related capacity together with a knowledge of and sympathy with the aims of the Council would be an advantage.

Salary in range £8,344-£7,082 p.a. negotiable s.a.s. on scale rising to £7,834. 23 days annual leave. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and application form, please write (as a postcard) to Penelope Rhodes, Crafts Council, 8 Waterloo Place, London SW1T 4AT.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 8th July 1985.

Northampton ARTS CENTRE

ADMINISTRATOR

needs two able and experienced workers to join this exciting and expanding project

responsible for the Director for management of publicity, finance and general administration.

Salary £23,000 — £23,500

HOUSE MANAGER

responsible for day-to-day operation of the venue

Further details from The Chairman, Northampton Arts Centre, College of Further Education, South Lane South, Northampton NN3 3RE (0604) 463322

Closing Date: 30th July

We are an equal opportunities employer

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For further details please contact

Jane Henty on 01-481 3745.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

Video-Tape Librarian

Central London c.£11,500

Since 1982, Channel 4 has been broadening the scope of British television with an ever-widening selection of distinctive programmes.

We now need an additional Video-Tape Librarian to be responsible for receiving, logging and cataloguing all our programmes and ensuring that tapes are ready for transmission on the required dates.

We are looking for a methodical, well-organised person who can cope with a heavy workload and stay calm under pressure. Experience in librarianship — ideally gained with a television company — is essential and you should be familiar with computer systems.

This appointment will be based on a seven-day roster pattern, in line with ACTT agreement.

Please send a full curriculum vitae to the

Personnel Department, Channel 4 Television,

60 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2AX

quoting Ref. JJ4 by 12th July 1985

Channel 4 is an equal opportunities employer

4

CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION

Marketing Fund-raising

Britain's leading overseas aid agency is looking for an experienced and dynamic marketing professional to guide its fund-raising work. This will involve supporting and directing the already highly regarded work in the fields of advertising and direct mail, co-ordinating a group of professional managers.

The successful applicant will join a committed and successful group working in a rewarding and stimulating environment in Oxford. You will contribute to millions of pounds being raised each year for disaster relief and small scale self-help projects in the Third World.

You will need to have experience of management, direct marketing and a desire to use your skills for the benefit of humanity.

Starting salary: £15,948 rising by annual increments to £18,824 per annum.

Photo Librarian

We are seeking a flexible and committed person to take over the operation and maintenance of Oxford's photo libraries. This Unit forms a crucial resource base in support of our campaigning and crisis information objectives.

Applicants must have a well developed eye for pictures in addition to proven organisational skills. Bachel photographic / darkroom skills would be an advantage.

Starting salary £8572 per annum.

For further details please send a stamped addressed envelope to

Personnel Department, Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford

OX2 7DZ.

Closing date for completed application forms is 10th July 1985.

OXFAM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

OXFAM

Library Assistant

Audio Visual Materials

Public Relations c.£7,000 p.a.

Save the Children, a major international children's charity, is seeking a Library Assistant within its Central Information Section to take responsibility for audio-visual resources. The post involves photo research, indexing and general administration, as well as publicising resources and assisting with commissioning.

Applicants should have experience of working in a photographic library with an interest in and appreciation of photographic material, sound administrative skills and the ability to deal with people at all levels are important and typing skills are required. Experience of micro computer applications would be useful.

For further details and application form, please contact:

Leonie Lenton, Personnel Officer, S.C.F.,

17 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London SE5

Closing date for applications is 10th July 1985.

Save the Children

Afro Caribbean Arts Officer

Grade SO1, £9,477 to £10,107 p.a. plus £1,017 (L.W. and supplements)

The London Borough of Brent's Leisure Services aim to provide and facilitate a wide and varied range of artistic and cultural activities to serve the borough's multi-racial community.

To ensure the success of this service in meeting the needs and aspirations of Brent's Afro-Caribbean residents, an Arts Officer is required to build a co-ordinated programme of events and to encourage and give impetus to the promotion of Afro-Caribbean Arts and Culture in the borough, within the Arts & Entertainment Service.

An energetic and imaginative person is sought who will be expected to demonstrate a wide interest and some practical experience in the arts. Professional qualification is not essential, but experience and understanding of Afro-Caribbean culture and community needs, in relation to leisure provision is most important.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR returnable by 25 July. Telephone 01-923 0371 (24 hour Ansafone service). Reference number R/87 must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job sharers welcome.

EDITOR

LEADING CONSUMER TITLE (WINTER SPORTS)

An enthusiastic young magazine journalist is required to take control of this fast expanding publication.

A proven track record of both editorial administration and journalistic skills are essential prerequisites for this challenging and demanding post.

Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing with full cv to: Department Sld,

Ocean Publications Ltd., 34 Buckingham Palace Road

London SW1.

Directeur de la Communication

Leader mondial des cosmétiques, nous recherchons pour notre siège du Marketing situé à LONDRES, un champion de la communication vente directe.

De formation type ESC, CELSA... ce responsable de haut niveau appuiera sa réussite sur son ouverture d'esprit, sa curiosité face aux nouvelles techniques et moyens de communication, son sens réel des affaires.

Il possèdera une expérience réussie en agence de publicité et/ou en entreprise dans le domaine de la communication pour des produits de grande consommation. Il sera en outre parfaitement bilingue.

Chargé de la communication pour le marché français, il animerait une équipe de jeunes talents, rédacteurs, studio de création... et coordonnerait l'étude et la réalisation de tous les documents promotionnels, catalogues, films, etc destinés à renforcer notre impact commercial.

Pour un premier contact, merci de nous adresser votre candidature (cv, photo, prétentions) à Alan Goodenough, Avon Overseas Limited, Imperial House, Imperial Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA2 7JW, England. Totale discrétion assurée.

AVON

The Beauty Business

The District Council has recently decided to establish a new department to control a number of presently independent functions including Parks, Baths, Libraries, Halls and Theatres and Sports Centre within a new Leisure and Recreation Department. In terms of manpower it will be one of the biggest departments within the Authority.

The Director will be required to establish the new department and to develop a successful, unified approach to the various leisure and recreational services and facilities offered by the Authority. In addition he/she will be a member of the management team and will report directly to the Chief Executive.

DIRECTOR OF LEISURE and RECREATION

£19,722 - £21,234
Car-leasing and Telephone Allowance Scheme available

Further details of this post can be obtained from the Chief Management Services Officer, P.O. Box 24, Civic Centre, Motherwell ML1 1TY (Telephone: 01698 ext. 418) to whom your cv and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent. **CLOSING DATE: FRIDAY, 26th July 1985.**

Associate Editor

"What's new in Electronics"

The leading products journal focusing on the latest developments in the electronics industry, is looking for someone to be a New Products Specialist on the editorial staff. The person appointed will have journalistic skills, knowledge of magazine production, and demonstrable understanding of current developments in the electronics industry.

This is an exciting opportunity to improve your knowledge of electronics, research the latest innovations in the industry and develop your ability to communicate new information to our professional readership.

A good salary will be offered, dependent on experience, and benefits will include five weeks' holiday rising to six with service, contributory pension scheme with free life insurance and subsidised staff luncheon club.

For further details please contact: John Taylor, Editor, "What's new in Electronics", Morgan-Grampian plc, 30 Calderwood Street, Woolwich, London SE18. Tel: 01-855 7777.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer.

ML

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Art and Design

Department of Applied Studies

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN VISUAL INFORMATION DESIGN

Salary £13,085 to £14,580 plus £15,467 (under review)

The Polytechnic seeks to appoint a Course Leader for the BTEC Higher National Diploma in Visual Information Design. Candidates should be familiar with the role and aims of BTEC, should have a wide range of professional experience and skills, an ability to promote the interests and aspirations of the course to commercial, industrial, and research organisations, and a commitment to the development of Computer Aided Design and Audio Visual Communication techniques.

An applications form and further particulars may be obtained from: Personnel Officer, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland SR2 7EE, or telephone (0783) 78231, ext. 11.

Closing date: July 5, 1985.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING

MAJOR EXAMINATIONS ORGANISER

Good typist with a meticulous eye for detail. Knowledge of ballet terminology a distinct advantage. Good organiser. Pleasant personality.

Organisation of examination sessions and notification of candidates. General clerical back-up for the sessions: mark sheets, typing of day-sheets, itineraries, booking travel and hotel accommodation, liaison with local organisers for sessions outside London. Day-to-day running of London sessions - looking after examiners and candidates. Typing and checking of examination reports. Typing of results lists, certificates lists, plus despatching certificates.

Apply in writing with cv to: Miss Hanna, Major Examinations Manager, Royal Academy of Dancing, 48 Viceroy Crescent, London SW11 3LT.

CHRISTIAN AID

seeks

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

in the following sections of its Aid Department:

The Africa and Middle East section.

The Latin America and Caribbean section (fluent Portuguese and/or Spanish required).

For the European Community Office (working knowledge of French desirable).

All posts require good literacy, administrative and organisational skills, as well as an interest in the appropriate area and a commitment to the work of Christian Aid, the church's agency for relief and development.

Salary £7,885 p.a. Job description and application form (from the Personnel Officer, Dept A) Christian Aid, PO BOX 16 Y, London SW18 3NF. Closing date for return of completed forms 15th July 1985.

NSPCC

The NSPCC, one of Britain's largest and most worthy charities, offers challenging communications opportunities within its recently restructured Appeals and Publicity Division.

PRESS OFFICER

The NSPCC wants a young, but professional Press Officer to join its busy Publicity Department and help develop the Society's already high level of Press and Public Relations activity.

Working with the Press and PR Officer the right person will have a journalistic background, some Press Officer/agency experience and be sharp, creative and committed to the work of the NSPCC.

Duties range from writing Press releases, working on NSPCC Press/PR campaigns, dealing with press inquiries, and developing all aspects of communicating the Society's work to its staff, supporters and the public.

Salary: SP 24-SP 30, £8,772-£10,382 (including London Weighting).

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT

Working within the busy publicity unit, you will assist in the copy and design of all the NSPCC's publicity material. On a day-to-day basis you will assist in the liaison with the advertising agency and other outside professionals.

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PUBLICITY ASSISTANT

Working within the busy publicity unit, you will assist in the copy and design of all the NSPCC's publicity material. On a day-to-day basis you will assist in the liaison with the advertising agency and other outside professionals.

Working with the Publicity Officer, you will have sound writing ability, good communication skills and the motivation and energy to get involved in all aspects of the Society's publicity, dealing directly with the public, supporters, suppliers and other departments.

Salary: SP 17-SP 22, £7,467-£8,577 (including London Weighting).

If you are interested in either of these positions, please write, enclosing a full cv, to: Jenny Gee, NSPCC, 67 Suffolk Hill, London EC1R 3RS. Closing date is two weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

Designer

The National Union of Students requires a second designer to work on the design and production of its steady stream of communication materials, and to complete a professional and energetic team of communications based at its Headquarters in London.

The person we are looking for should have a flair for communicating with young people, proven ability in the field of information/editorial design and/or campaign design, and be experienced in liaising with printers and print buying.

Applicants should possess a Degree in Design (or relevant equivalent qualification) and post-graduate experience.

Salary on the scale of £8,254 - £10,454 (maximum entry point being £8,654) inclusive of London Weighting. Holidays are 31 days rising to 32 days plus 3 days at Christmas and all Public Holidays.

Application forms obtainable from: Cynale Robinson, Personnel, National Union of Students, 441 Holloway Road, London, N7, telephone 01-572 3888.

Closing date for receipt of applications: Monday, 26th July 1985.

NUS is striving to be an equal opportunities employer.

NUS

INTERNATIONAL THOMSON PUBLISHING LIMITED

SENIOR FASHION WRITER

DRAPERS RECORD, the leading weekly fashion trade magazine, is looking for a fashion writer.

The applicant must be a fully trained journalist with proven feature-writing ability and experience of fashion. He/she will be expected to write and style weekly features informing the readers of the latest fashion developments, preview and report on fashion shows and exhibitions in the UK and abroad, and contribute to the news and marketing feature pages.

In return we offer a good salary, five weeks' holiday and L.V.'s plus other benefits associated with an international company.

Please apply in writing only to:

The Editor, Drapers Record, Knightway House, 20 Soho Square, LONDON, W1V 6DT.

YORK FESTIVAL AND MYSTERY PLAYS 1988

FESTIVAL DIRECTOR

The York Festival and Mystery Plays is to be held over a period of four weeks in June, 1988. The Festival Board wish to attract a suitable Director with the necessary abilities to expand the popular base of the Festival whilst at the same time maintaining the high artistic standards attained by the York Festival over many years. It is anticipated that the necessary experience may be provided by a wide variety of backgrounds.

The fee for the Festival Director is negotiable. Interested persons are invited to apply for this position, giving details of previous experience, together with any other relevant information (including the names of two referees) by July 12, 1985. Further details on the post can be obtained by telephoning York 01904 28881, extension 507 (Mike Ward/Andrew Johnson), R. E. Apperly, Secretary, York Festival and Mystery Plays, Gildhall, York, YO1 1QN.

CLASSICAL MUSIC MAGAZINE

The fortnightly news magazine for music, opera and dance in Britain and worldwide needs an imaginative, energetic

JOURNALIST

CM is published by Rhinogold - we also publish British Music Yearbook, British Music Education Yearbook, Who's Who in Arts Management, Guide to Arts Marketing and British Music Worldwide. We are a small company whose interest is the arts, the people and organisations that make them and make them happen.

education, audiences. We are planning a major expansion of our work to help bring news of British music, opera and dance to the world market and to tell Britain what's happening out there. So we want a writer who knows the scene, shares our vision of the future and will work as hard as we do in bringing it about.

Salary: we'll talk when we meet. Write now - and tell us why we should meet - to Robert Macgregor, Editor, Classical Music, 224 Floral Street, London, WC2E 8DA.

Electronics for China - Editor & Journalist/Staff Writer

Business Press International, the world's largest publisher of trade and technical magazines, has entered into a joint venture with a leading publishing organisation in China to develop a series of technical magazines for China.

The first of these will be launched in the autumn of 1985, covering the very rapidly expanding electronics industry - one of the most exciting markets for electronics products in the world.

Editor

A rare and outstanding opportunity exists for an Editor to be responsible for identifying reader and market needs and writing, communicating and editing accordingly. You would be expected to make an important contribution to the journal's development. You should possess detailed knowledge in the field of electronics probably with a degree in electronics engineering or a related subject. Much of the editorial to be commissioned must be "leading edge" and an understanding of the way in which developments are taking place internationally is vital.

Several years experience in technical journalism, and the ability to work within and lead a small team is essential. Knowledge of China is not required.

The job is based at Sutton, but will involve travel to Europe, USA and China.

Salary £24,000 (in accordance with NUI BPI Agreement).

Journalist/Staff Writer

An opportunity to join the team of this exciting publication as a staff writer also exists. Requirements are for a person technically qualified in electronics or a closely related field, who is hard working, enthusiastic and able to assist the editor in writing and commissioning. The ideal candidate will be working in journalism or the electronics industry as a technical writer.

Salary £20,300 (in accordance with NUI BPI Agreement).

Apply in writing, enclosing a full CV to: Alan Barton, Director, Business Press International, 224 Floral Street, London, WC2E 8DA.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Getting the message across

EDITOR

Open BTEC Project

The Business & Technician Education Council (BTEC) advances the quality and availability of work-related education for those in, or preparing for, employment in commerce or industry.

"Updating for Business" is a major Open BTEC Project developing learning materials to provide flexible learning opportunities for supervisors and managers.

Following extensive pilot trials with students, we now require an Editor to undertake the revision of draft learning materials.

The position offers the opportunity to liaise with leading writers, reviewers, educational technologists and design advisers; co-ordinating information from the pilot trials; editing, and supervising the typesetting and printing of materials.

Candidates must have previous editorial experience, preferably of educational materials. The vacancy is for a 6 month contract (or secondment) from September 1985, and the salary range is £12-15,000 per annum.

Applicants should send a CV to:

Mary Powell, Personnel Officer, BTEC, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH.

B/TEC

Leicester City Council

As part of the City Council's commitment to Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, disability, or sexual orientation.

Recreation and Arts Crafts Assistant

Salary: £8,555-£7,320 plus extra payments for over-achievement.

Responsible to the Community Arts Officer for developing craft activities in the City, contacting community groups and administering a range of workshops.

Candidates should have practical arts / craft skills, organisational and administrative experience and have undertaken some work in the community. An arts qualification and knowledge of ethnic minority arts / crafts would be an advantage.

Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2,075 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases.

Application form (returnable by 12th July 1985) and further details from Director of Personnel & Management Services, "B" Block, New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 5DZ. Telephone 549822 ext. 7884.

...your city council working for you

Graphic Designer/Draughtsman

Salary: £6,747 - £8,454

An interesting opportunity exists within the Drawing Office for someone with flair and imagination and a good working experience of printing techniques. The work involves production of leaflets, publicity material, reports and exhibitions for a wide range of activities carried out by the County Planning Department.

Applicants should have received formal training in draughtsmanship and graphic arts and have proven ability in the production of printed material. National conditions of service apply.

Application forms from Chief Administrative Officer, Planning Department, County Hall, Hartford, Herts SG13 1DQ. Tel Hartford SS5267. Closing date 8th July 1985.

Hertfordshire County Council

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Press and PR Officer

The Independent Schools Information Service seeks a highly professional Press and Public Relations Officer.

The successful candidate for this post will promote independent schools through the media, handle media inquiries and advise schools on self-promotion by applying the full range of PR skills.

Journalistic experience is desirable; knowledge of public relations and a strong interest in independent education are essential. Salary £14,000 p.a.

Full job description from: The Administrative Director, 56 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AG.

Closing date: Monday, 26th July 1985.

FREE FORM ARTS TRUST

requires

FOUR VISUAL ARTISTS

to work on a major environmental arts programme in schools.

This is an opportunity for artists with proven ability in communicating and 3D and visual skills to work on this pilot project which commences in 4 Hackney schools in September.

The positions are part-time (2 1/2 days per week) and the ability to involve adults and children actively in creative work would be an advantage.

Application form from: 38 Deighton Lane, London E8 3AZ.

TyneWear Theatre Company

requires

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

to take charge of all aspects of marketing and public relations for all of the Company's productions in Newcastle and on tour.

Negotiable salary, which will reflect the importance of the post and skills and experience necessary.

Applications in writing as soon as possible to: Nick Jones, Administrative Officer, TyneWear Theatre Company, Newcastle Playhouse, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7TH.

TELEVISION PRODUCTION

SHORT COURSES

Comprehensive Programmes in Professional Film & Video TV Production Techniques

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DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ FUND RA

A child's guide to the Tory pensions revolution

WHO are Benedict, Felix, and Leonora? What is their significance to the moral and social fabric of our times? Why do they loom large in the projected politics of the 21st Century?

Surely readers will not be surprised to learn that I am equipped to answer these questions. I can reveal that Benedict, Felix and Leonora are the children of the current chairman of the Conservative party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer. Their respective ages are 9, 4 and 2.

How do I know? Because Mr Gummer told me so together with the 1,200 delegates attending the Welsh Conservative conference at Llandudno over the weekend.

Mr Gummer presented his three children as highly relevant to the nationwide debate now taking place on the future of the state earnings related pensions scheme, otherwise known as Serps. For our convenience, however, he first made his own position on the matter quite clear. Serps, he declared, was

"one of the most disgraceful frauds ever perpetrated on the British people."

Let us leave aside the fact that this "fraud" was endorsed by the then Conservative Opposition before the scheme was introduced in 1977, and that one of those who endorsed it was the present Secretary of State, Mr Norman Fowler. Let us ask, instead, why Mr Gummer regards Benedict, Felix and Leonora as crucial to the debate.

The answer is that Mr Gummer regards them as the personification of the Government's current demographic projections, for the early part of the 21st Century — statistics made flesh, as it were. For the forecasts say that there will be only three working citizens by then to pay for the inflation-proof, earnings-related pensions of each and every retired couple. Moreover, says Mr Gummer, his Benedict, Felix and Leonora will refuse to carry any such burden when they grow to adulthood. That, he declares,

is the basic reason why Serps will have to go.

It is not entirely clear why Mr Gummer is so confident about the future behaviour of his children, since it is to be assumed that he has not discussed the matter with any of them — not even nine-year-old Benedict. But there is no doubting his conviction, or his evident belief that they will be justified in refusing to pay for his pension. In his eyes, it is clearly a moral issue.

You may feel that this is a distasteful argument. Yet Mr Gummer's recruitment of his children to illustrate his point is valuable for an unexpected reason. It raises the question of how Mr and Mrs Gummer are to be supported in their old age if Benedict, Felix and Leonora refuse the state pension via taxation, the prudent Mr and Mrs Gummer will draw pen-

COMMENTARY

Ian Aitken



sons they have paid for privately during their working lives.

But this answer is really just book-keeping. The pension Mr and Mrs Gummer will live on will represent a charge on the real productive capacity of their children as well as young and mine, whether it comes out of taxation or out of a private pension fund. One way or another, our children will be keeping us because they will be producing the goods and services on which we (as non-producers) rely.

The only difference is that under a private system the modestly paid employees will be making a smaller share of future production than he would have done under a scheme like Serps.

In either case, it goes without saying that the richest among us will continue to get the gravy.

I raise these arcane questions because Mr Gummer is a declared Christian — a member of the church Synod, no less — with decent normal instincts.

Yet Thatcherism has now so engorged this otherwise

decent man that he is able to decry effective social provision for the elderly as a fraud. A fraud, moreover, which his children would be morally right to renounce if it were imposed on them.

Indeed, Mr Gummer went further on Saturday, expressing a number of populist views which would not have looked out of place in a Victorian moral tract addressed to the underserving poor.

The most jarring of these came as part of a homily on Labour's spend-thrift attitude to maternity benefits. It was idiocy he declared, to pay too little to those who were in need in order to pay too much to those who were not.

And once again, Mr Gummer wheeled out his own family to illustrate his point. He said that he and his wife had recently had a baby and had received maternity benefit which they did not need. "We shouldn't have had the baby if we couldn't afford to look after it," he added.

This sentiment, which raised images of fallen women being cast out into

the Victorian night clutching their nameless infants, won a round of fiercely appreciated applause from the conference delegates. But there must have been a few people in the hall who found it profoundly distasteful.

More significant, however, is how such sentiments are likely to go down with the voters of Brecon and Radnor who will be giving their verdict on the Government's record in just 10 days time. Much of Mr Gummer's speech was devoted to an impassioned appeal to Welsh Conservatives to rally round their candidate in the by-election.

This was echoed by almost every speaker from Mrs Thatcher downwards. The Prime Minister even put in a personal plug for the Tory candidate Mr Christopher Butler who had once been one of her aides.

Her words evoked an intriguing question, however. Where was Mr Butler during this annual celebration of Welsh Toryism?

The official explanation was that a visit to Llandudno would have been a waste of the candidates' valuable time. In fact, as everybody knows, Mr Butler is widely pitching his appeal to the independent minded electors of Brecon and Radnor on the basis that he is not Mrs Thatcher's man, or even Mr Gummer's man, but simply "his own man."

So who is going to win at Brecon and Radnor? For what it is worth, my guess is that the Tories face a real possibility of defeat. The Labour vote will almost certainly hold up, and the question, therefore, is what will happen to the crumbling Tory vote. If it stays home then Labour's Dr William Willey will win. If it turns out to vote against the Government, it will probably go more to the Liberal Party's Mr Richard Lacey than to Dr Willey.

That would entail a famous victory for the Liberals, which might provide the impetus to get the Alliance bandwagon rolling again.



Jack Higgs analyses the heroic qualities of Wimbledon's defending champion John McEnroe

A whiff of sulphur on the Centre Court

DURING the eighteen nineties officers at Yale stressed "unusually the English ideals of amateur sportsmanship." At student banquets Walter Camp, "The Father of American Football," thought nothing of rising and quoting from William Makepeace Thackeray's *The End of Play*:

Who misses or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail or if you rise
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

No one in America takes seriously such stuff today, especially amateurs, but in the "salad days" of American athletics every sport had a representative and famous gentleman. Walter Camp in football, Connie Mack in baseball, Bobby Jones in golf, and practically everyone in tennis, "the gentleman's game" itself.

Big Bill Tilden, who disliked amateur sports officials and who was regarded as a "personality," rarely went beyond a "Jovian stare," to use Parks Cummings's term, at the line-man. For the most part, dignity at athletic contests was as visible as the scoreboard. Connie Mack, for instance, even wore a necktie and sat in the dugout of the Philadelphia Athletics looking as Melvin Maddocks commented in a recent article in *The Christian Science Monitor*, "like a clergyman on his day off, genteely postponing his outbursts with a wave of his score card."

What would "Mr Mack" as his players affectionately called him, think of the sporting scene in the world if he were alive today? No doubt he would be stunned by everything from player strikes to drug use to genital mutilation.

Looking at the old school of conforming gentlemen and the new breed of stormy individuals, one is reminded of Gelett Burgess's famous distinction in 1907 of two groups of humanity, broomsticks and sulphurites. In his little book, *Are You a Bromstick?* Bromsticks, he said, are all peas in the same conventional pod, living by rule and rote with habits of thought that are ready-made, proper, sober and indestructible. Bromsticks conform to everything sanctioned by the majority, and may be depended upon to be trite, banal, and arbitrary. Sulphurites, on the contrary, are people who do their own thinking. They are independent and explosive, and everything they do will be a direct and spontaneous manifestation of their own personalities.

John McEnroe is the most famous, perhaps the most famous athlete in the world. Through his may not be the champion on the number of endorsements, his image still seems to be everywhere. On my campus at East Tennessee State University he looks out of students between the pages of the semester schedule, suggesting that they share with him. He doesn't have to share with him, but he does. Neither would he have to read Sports Illustrated, but he does, apparently, for he has recently promoted it, too.

In these ads and others, McEnroe comes off, or rather comes on, with abundant bombast, as engaging and humorous a young man as anyone would ever want to meet, the very opposite of the indignant figure on the back of Richard Evans's well-written and essentially complimentary book, *McEnroe: A Rage for Perfection*. McEnroe has even capitalised upon his notoriety, though not in the way which suggests that his outbursts were designed for the amusement of the masses. To the Nazis, who have acknowledged the financial advantages of bad behaviour, in one he ad he draws parallels on the court between "close call" and a "close shave," and in an ingenious pitch for Omega he has punched his right hand through a racket in display of the wrist watch, his chin resting on his clenched fist and his eyes reflecting a tone of defiance and innocence that suggests possibilities in acting. In the Sports Illustrated commercial he says that some people like John McEnroe while others... then as his voice breaks off he illustrates the ambivalence of the second group with a big smile and a slight winking of the hand.

This particular symbol is perhaps even more telling than McEnroe himself. Though his tennis skills have never been in doubt, many people still don't know what to make of him as a person, but are willing to suspend judgment. While his public behaviour has been utterly appalling at times, Richard Evans and others insist that in private he is a different person, reflective, generous, intensely loyal to family and friends, even conciliatory and unfailingly honest. His flare-ups are attributable to immaturity of youth, his Irish blood — "I'm Irish, you know," he says on the biographical jacket — and a "rage for perfection" all of which are called into play by, in McEnroe's view, the bete noire of modern tennis, bad officiating.



Also on the plus-side of McEnroe's character is his ability to laugh at himself. Following his victory over Brian Teacher at the WCT Atlanta tournament in April this year, he joked with reporters, "I heard this guy rooting, 'Come on, John! I'm really not used to that.' So I told him to stop. He was throwing up on me."

To be sure McEnroe has more than one fan in Atlanta, but he is not a popular American hero — at least not yet. Too many Americans, though certainly not to all, he is still an "Ugly American." He may not remain that, however, either at home or abroad. Well aware of his controversial past, he is trying to improve, trying to become of a broader than a sulphurite, though not at any price. The case of the Davis Cup is illustrative.

While in the past he has been almost predictably loyal to his country in playing in Davis Cup competition, this year he balked when participation required the signing of a code of conduct, an act that probably gained him more admirers than he lost. Willful choice of conduct is one thing, but behaviour requirement is another. McEnroe, however, does not want to be a sulphurite, though not at any price. The case of the Davis Cup is illustrative.

While he is not a national hero — at least not yet — McEnroe is as thoroughly American as the New York Yankees, and to understand

how American he is one has to look at the different attitudes towards sports in England and America. In England, especially among the upper classes, sports are social in nature, but in America as in the English lower classes, they remain essentially religious. One attitude emphasises form and control, the other spirit and power. This is largely true of the difference in the literature of manners dominant in England, the romance in America of Moby Dick, or satire like *Huckleberry Finn*, also a romance.

Virginia Woolf summed up the differences well in her discussion of the fiction of Ring Lardner. Mr Lardner's interest in games has solved one of the most difficult problems of the American writer; it has given him a cue, a centre, a meeting place for the diverse activities of people whom no tradition controls. Games give him what society gives his English brother. Later she adds, though not insidiously, "In America there is baseball instead of society."

Virginia Woolf was basically accurate in her observations, but she didn't go quite far enough. She didn't say that games in America are essentially forms of natural religion or that in England they are means of cohering society and tradition. In America we do not go to games to see the grace and harmony inherent in excellent performance but to see our teams win, like English soccer fans. Few, other than academics, ever talk about the beauty of sports. The dominant subject by far is the won-lost record. Losing coaches may expect to be fired and sent into oblivion and judgment is final.

In England the situation is different, especially in tennis. There the sport is a form of art in America it is a type of war made up of sympathy for the megalomaniacs and exhibitions, a way—the only way for some—of rising in the world on the world's terms. Hence, those who make it to the top such as McEnroe receive the attention. If not the adulation, accorded to royalty in the mother country, McEnroe himself has expressed sympathy for the goldfish-bowl type of life the royal couple is subject to, having achieved something of that dubious level himself by his own talent.

In America the emphasis in sports is not on form but on winning. Technique is not an aesthetic end but instrumental means for attainment, and manners, as a consequence, come in second place. While the English may be accustomed to violence of soccer fans in America we are accustomed to on-court brawls in hockey, spectators in professional basketball, piling on in baseball as well as football, and of course raging in tennis.

Just as every sport has moved towards the theatrical

violence of professional wrestling, that sport is gaining daily in popularity, especially among celebrities. Professional wrestling, though, is not a sport at all but drama, our national morality play. To our credit we have not had anything like the "soccer war" between El Salvador and Honduras in 1989 or the recent Brussels catastrophe, which "confining" our wars within the boundaries of field and court, for the most part. Still, they are religious wars nonetheless. A long time ago the Anglican Church somehow failed us, perhaps with too much emphasis on form, and before it the Catholic Church for the same reason, and we have never stopped experimenting with more lively substitutes, namely sports.

To be sure, tennis has not been the ally of muscular Christianity in America that other ball sports have, and offhand I can't think of a single proselytizer for Christianity in the game — one, that is, who equates athletic success with spiritual salvation which seems to be the case so often with muscular Christians, a peculiar group of bromsticks indeed.

Though tennis has been relatively free of evangelistic impulse, its participants, especially the name players, reflect the same degree of seriousness in combat as those in the other sports. A bet in what Ernest Becker in *The Denial of Death* calls an

"immortality ideology." Such an ideology, like traditional religion, offers one a means of attaining lasting glory, a victory at Wimbledon, perhaps, or even perhaps even more. The goal in "immortality ideology" is not a cool, aesthetic performance for a cultivated audience to applaud, but meaning itself, a heroism that transcends death by a perfect victory. Thus when McEnroe goes to the line to confront authority, he does so not to be ill-mannered or boorish but to vent moral outrage, however expressed or justified. He is — or rather has been — the only highly and genuinely indignant person I know or have read about. Could more of us summon forth such righteous indignation and direct it at social issues, for example, world hunger and nuclear arms race, we would have Utopia within the year.

His wrath has been astonishing, but it must and simply because the perfection he rages for is not of any significant consequence in the larger scheme of things. This is where the British, being more seasoned, are wiser than we with their game-for-the-game sake approach instead of the rage for perfection. The question of Gelett Burgess, *Are You a Bromstick?* Especially since a number of the sweat-soaked champions on whom their own success, to a significant degree, depends have acknowledged their sulphuric tendencies.

English sporting gentlemen might begin their education by reading the first of how their traditions evolved, and the book that I would recommend is David Young's remarkable *The Olympic Myth and Greek Amateur Athletics*. According to Young, the concept of amateurism is a modern one without basis in ancient athletics, a concept imposed in fact upon the classical period by such figures as the English "championist" John Mahaffy, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and the classical English scholar E. N. Gardiner.

The Greeks in fact, says Young, were much more professional than we ever realise and were not so much committed to an "aristocratic code of honour" as the quest for "distinction through excellence." This is the American way in general and the McEnroe way in particular, but even if Young is right in this impressive book about actual Greek practices, as opposed to the myth, the McEnroe way and experience tell us that any performer must be something other than a player in an event. Certainly a hero must have other qualities, because "being himself means 'a composite ideal'."

What would Young say, for example, about the argument of Arnold Toynbee that the specialist is a sign of a breakdown of civilisation and that the horrifying example of "the specialist" in the modern world is the athlete? None of us can afford to be a mere specialist, especially the superstar who wields such influence over the minds of the young, whether he or she realises it or not. If we would be anything else other than the specialist, we would of course start with gentleness, a sign that we care for others, the essence of society.

Do you like John McEnroe or are you one of the undecided? Watch him carefully and when you have decided, see whether the thumb on your wavering hand is finally turned up or down. The direction will tell you as much about yourself as about him, and even more about the connections of sport and society in the modern world.

Jack Higgs is Professor of English at East Tennessee State University.

PAUL BROWN reports

Search and deploy

WITHIN seconds of the Air India 747 jet disappearing from radar screens at Shannon Airport Tuesday, the two British control centres for air and sea rescue at Plymouth and Falmouth were alerted.

The RAF air rescue co-ordination centre at Plymouth scrambled the RAF Nimrod on permanent standby at Kinloss in Scotland when the call came through at 8.02am. At Falmouth the sea rescue centre run by coastguards began checking the shipping near where the plane disappeared.

Mayday signals were put out by Portsmouth international radio telephone centre, the rescue centre at Valentia in Southern Ireland and by Falmouth. Four minutes after the Jumbo's disappearance was reported an aircraft on a routine flight over the Atlantic reported to West Drayton air traffic control at London Airport hearing an emergency aircraft. Soon after the coast of Ireland. These beacons only work after contact with salt water. This turned out to be a signal from the missing Jumbo.

Three Sea King helicopters from RAF Bawdry in South Wales and others from Culdroe in Cornwall which were already in the air were each given an area to search. The two rescue centres in such emergencies appoint an on-the-scene vessel or plane to co-ordinate the search. For the air search the choice was the Nimrod with its sophisticated equipment and specially-trained crew. It was also the first aircraft on the scene.

Meanwhile Plymouth organised re-fuelling facilities at Cork for the Sea Kings which, operating two and half hours flying time from base, can only carry five hours fuel.

US forces in Germany offered the RAF support from Charlie 139, Hercules aircraft from Iceland, RAF Odiham in Surrey sent their large Chinook helicopters and late yesterday the Americans called the *John Green Giant*. HC 55 helicopters from Woodbridge in Suffolk to the rapidly-expanding search operation.

The first ship on the scene was the *Laurentian Forest*, a car and general cargo carrier which spotted the first unopened life raft.

The cargo vessel found the first wreckage within six miles of the reported radio signal, given to West Drayton. The ship was able to reach the area as the Irish Navy patrol boat the *Ashting* which was immediately put in charge of the search. The crew, specially trained in rescue work, brought together a fleet of four ships by mid-afternoon. Eight Spanish fishing boats joined the search early in the evening and another nine ships had arrived in the area by nightfall.

Theoretically the ships searched for survivors, but in practice were a sea temperature of 13°C the people in the water can only expect to survive for four hours.

As well as trying to recover bodies, ships take on board as much wreckage as they can collect. This could assist investigators trying to explain the cause of the crash.

The key to what happened and the recording of the last few seconds in the cockpit of the Jumbo will be in the black box recorder. This is designed to withstand impact but if it is lodged in a piece of wreckage that has sunk it will be virtually impossible to recover from 2,000 fathoms.

Britain has co-ordinated the international agreements which split the ocean into convenient chunks. The Falmouth Centre operates to 30 degrees west, about 1,000 miles out in the Atlantic covering an area of 650,000 square miles. The RAF centre's area covered from Plymouth is equally extensive.



McEnroe's 'top end' and right, McEnroe on court and raging. Left, the smile of a champion

Love on a battlefield

BUGLES and other martial noises come from the speaker that relays what's happening on stage to the dressing rooms: you can turn it down, but never off. Next door the builders' hammers lay a muffled barrage. It sounds like the Trojan war rumbling all through the theatre at Stratford where already the new production of Troilus and Cressida has lost one Thersites — Nicky Kattson had to drop out because of injury — and several hundred lines.

But whatever else it gains or loses on its way to its opening tomorrow, it has Juliet Stevenson as Cressida, and it's difficult to think of another actress in this part more likely to make you edge forward in your seat. Animated, gesturing, smoking in conversation on stage she has a security that compels attention and a clarity of voice that sometimes makes the hair on your neck prickle.

And she has, after all, made clear her sympathies with the Greenham cause and with feminism, and this play, maybe more than any other, in its exhausted attitude to war, in its portrayal of the brutal soldiers' view of women, makes Shakespeare our contemporary.

While Troilus is seen as the faithful lover, Cressida is seen as the betrayer. She begins with a kind of teenage-cynical wit, becomes a passionate innocent as she falls for Troilus and one night of bliss. When, next morning, she finds herself part of an exchange of prisoners between Greeks and Trojans, she seems to have no problem in switching her sexual favours too. But is this really a betrayal of a survival strategy?

Juliet Stevenson, who was acclaimed as Isabella and Rosalind, talks to Hugh Hebert as she opens in Stratford as Cressida

"It is a survival technique. I didn't want to play her as a whore — she's not a whore, there's no evidence for that at all. But yes, she may seem a cynic. I remember when I was a teenager, I knew nothing about sex, was completely inexperienced, but I was at my rudest about sex — that was my armour."

Even in the "betrayal" scene with Diomedes, the soldier who has taken her over in the exchange, Stevenson believes that it is not just a matter of surviving. "She also needs to be held. And with Diomedes, she knows that if she doesn't accept him as her boy friend, she will become the sexual pawn of the whole camp."

Yet there is betrayal, within that morning-after exchange. "There is a tremendous sense of her love being like a home. Then she's told she's got to be exchanged, and Troilus walks in — and he doesn't say 'I won't let you go.' He just says 'No remedy.' I think that's the greatest shock in the play for her. She feels she has betrayed herself — because self-betrayal is as important in the play as betrayal of anyone else."

She joined the RSC first seven years ago, almost straight from RADA and in a hurry — audition in London in the morning, on the train to Stratford after

lunch — when another actress broke a leg in rehearsal. Yet her first really big public impact came as Isabella in Adrian Noble's Measure For Measure, seen at the Barbican last year.

This season she combines Cressida with Rosalind in Noble's As You Like It which opened in April to notices that, while praising Ms Stevenson, were cool about the basic concept of a wintry production.

In between, television, in particular the title role in Antigone — not yet shown — and a small but vital part in the BBC series Freud, with David Suchet.

For Freud, she went to Vienna, for a role in the RSC production of Bulgakov's The White Guard, she went to Russia — under her own steersman. For Isabella, she spent three days in a nunnery. For this season's plays she has had no time for that sort of preparation, and now we have to see how these more instinctive performances compare with her more carefully structured ones — "my tendency is to over-rationalise."

As Rosalind, I suggested, she walks on in her first entrance like a girl you know will feel more comfortable in trousers. She is uncertain how to take that, but finally says perhaps it's because she wouldn't ever feel

at home in that kind of world. "It's an extremely sophisticated world, but only on the surface. . . . That violent wrestling match releases the most anarchistic, animal elements in all the people round, in Orlando, the Duke and it releases Rosalind's sexuality."

It's those moments of transition that fascinate her. "What interests me is the character's journey in a play, not seeing a definitive character, but the development, the changes, and when they take place. The wonderful things about Shakespeare is that the clues to that lie in the tapestry of the play as a whole."

The less wonderful thing is that because of the difficulties of scheduling rehearsals in the RSC, the players don't always get the chance to see the production as a whole until it all jigsaws together immediately before it opens.

"It can't then really be a collaboration. It will be the director's interpretation you see up there on the stage, and I find that more and more difficult. But then I'm more and more interested in trying to make it a collaborative creation."

In fact, Troilus and Cressida has brought a lot of collaboration between Howard Davies and his cast, and when it happens, she says, that's marvellous. But it's never ends herself in the kind of collaborative theatre she wants. It will be a theatre that takes risks. "You have to do that, you have to be brave. I don't think your job is to lick the hand that feeds you. I think you can teach an audience what its expectations can be."



Stevenson: Cressida may be a cynic but she's not a whore.

Walter Schwarz on C4's Maids And Madams

The nursery of apartheid

APARTHEID begins at home, where white-privileged black maids handle the children of their white madams while their own children stay neglected, jealous, without prospects, in crumbling, sealed-off reservations. In this domesticity there is no violence: only chilling doublethink. No violence, only cultured liberal ladies, trying to help.

Your average "girl" is as old as her "madam". She has more children. She works, often as her family's breadwinner, in total exploitation and total insecurity.

This was brought from South Africa's sitting rooms into our own on Channel 4 on Saturday night in the brilliantly understated Maids And Madams. No other documentary has brought out the sickly, kitschy flavour of apartheid like this. It left us queasy.

Some of the nice ladies in the film seem uneasy about the subliminal effects on their children of all this illicit loving care from blacks. One of them, a psychologist, explains: "The black woman is so hungry for her own children that she's pouring all her love into this relationship with the white child. The white madam, in a fit of pique, might just suddenly dismiss her and there's mourning on both sides."

Myra Hamermesh, a British film-maker and painter who trained at the Polish film school, had to make this film almost furtively, in conditions that normally produce botched shots, off-mike dialogue and verbose commentary. She managed instead a documentary of great truth and simplicity.

She begins innocently enough with the black maid routine you can see wherever expatriates hold the purse strings where providing jobs is the most useful thing a white family can do, like Nigeria or India. In both places we ourselves once had servants who worked too long for too little money.

But this was different: apartheid gives its "maids" no rights, scarcely even a legal existence. "In this country you have a whole nation that has been turned into domestic," a black fem-

inist says in the film. There are indeed more than a million maids: after agriculture it is the largest form of female employment. A social worker explained with great kindness that her contract had been for 104 hours work a day, seven days a week, for \$50 a month.

Next we heard Joyce, aged 34 with two children back in Port Elizabeth, being told by her new madam: "I don't like boyfriends or a friend like you because if they sleep over I can get a \$200 fine and I'm not going to pay."

It was the do-gooders who appeared most pathetic. We heard a Black Sash leader, Sheena Dineen, explain how it all started with women's "impatience with ineffectual men, in extra-parliamentary opposition — a feeling that women could get on with things."

But later we heard the truth from another well-spoken liberal feminist, Sue Gordon, who helps run the Centres of Concern. She admitted that when you talk about wages and working hours you make yourself very unpopular indeed. So the Centres have in many instances helped maintain the status quo.

The most spine-chilling moment was in a Montessori nursery school where privileged liberal whites had more or less illegally infiltrated two black servants. The young teacher tells her charges: "Let's look at our hands. Yours are dark brown. N'dolo's are light brown. And we are sort of pale, flesh coloured." The little children had already noticed the difference though they might have wondered why black and brown was not flesh.

In the end, of course, all this brainwashing with servants, ends with frustrated masters. A young man says: "every second of the day becomes a political act because you're told you're allowed to come into your house and where you're allowed to go."

His friend says: "have you noticed the guard dogs and alarms everywhere. The white people in this country are imprisoned in their fear."

Guardian critics on the groups who brave the great outdoors

When rock comes raining down

AT TIMES it seemed like being surrounded by friendly people in hell. Trying to reach the main stage at Worthy Farm on Saturday afternoon meant slogging through acres of mud, but playing live and clearly astonished by the sight of an English summer, the rebellious surfers attacked Rupert Murdoch or Star Wars with engaging zeal.

Which was sad, because the range of bands appearing was impressive, from the West Coast's Green On Red (mysteriously playing on the small stage) to the Untouchables and the Jaxxy Working Week. On the main stage, housed in a giant silver pyramid topped with a CND symbol, the headlining bands offered a suitable mixture of protest and nostalgia.

The best newcomers were Midnight Oil, an Australian band with an enormous following back home, whose lead singer, the gangling, shaven-headed Peter Garrett stood for the Australian Senate for the Nuclear Disarmament Party. An energetic, engaging performer, he led the band through songs that

forever chopped and changed between bursts of heavy rock, more acoustic styles and elements of what would have been called pomp-rock in the Seventies. On records they are an acquired taste, but playing live and clearly astonished by the sight of an English summer, the rebellious surfers attacked Rupert Murdoch or Star Wars with engaging zeal.



Ian Dury: back with the Blockheads

political songs like Walls Come Tumbling Down with cool and confident attack, and then Ian Dury, at long last reunited with all but one of his original Blockheads, even including Chas Jankel on guitar.

He celebrated with a well-known selection of his best-known songs, from Billericay Dickie to What a Waste, and new material like the sunny We Want the Gold inspired by his role in a forthcoming Polish film, shot in the Seychelles. But by now, of course, it was raining again.

Robin Denselow

THE reasons why people still turn up in thousands to stand in the mud at the kind of food you could lag pipes with and let distant rock groups drown them in decibels have continued to defy analysis. U2, the headliners at Milton Keynes, are unique in being able to turn away huge crowds under virtually any conditions. They did so again here in gloom and steady rain with a display of musical power and technological expertise so flawless as to verge on the mercenary, gas-sucking thinging impact with the spectacular Electric Co and the momentous Pride, then winding the whole day to a close with the hymn-lullaby 40.

The heart of the day lay in earlier performances by the two acts perhaps least expected to thrive in an open air free-for-all. The first was Barking Bird Billy Bragg, a man of formidable resolve. He cut through the overcast with songs about love (New England), resonant political metaphor (the devastating Between The Wars) and his particular mutation of rock 'n' roll myth, A18 (Trunk Road To The Sea).

The second was R.E.M. A classic American four-piece whose natural habitat ought to be a small club, they unleashed a tightly-edited set of their more extrovert material. Harbouroast and Can't Get There From Here were enriched by the vibrant crunch of Peter Buck's guitar in collusion with Mike Mills' nimble basslines. Singer Michael Stipe, inscrutable as ever, performed feats of osmosis with his microphone, seamlessly spelling-binding in Old Man Kenney above Bill Berry's measured percussive kick. Undaunted by plastic Coke bottles spinning past their heads, R.E.M. laid on a heartening display of professionalism in the service of emotional nuance.

Adam Sweeting

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RPO/Previn

PROKOFIEV'S Fifth Symphony — which received a brilliant and memorable performance at this Royal Philharmonic Orchestra concert conducted by Andre Previn — is an almost overt compilation of the composer's different traits.

In it we quickly encounter the ballet composer, consummately capable of presenting a range of interpersonal tensions within a series of terse musical gestures. The operatic Prokofiev is there, too, providing moments of heart-searching lyricism; certainly, also, the Prokofiev of film soundtracks, full of picturesque scenes and grandiose, epic assertions; finally, the instrumental composer. Without such distinctive

ingredients, the symphony might seem a flimsy edifice, all too easily toppled by criticism based on Teutonic precedents. Until its closing coda, for instance, the first movement avoids any standard developmental treatment of its thematic ideas. But it is none the worse for that: its theatrical re-statements and alternation of four main ideas are merely Prokofievian methods, that is all, and entirely convincing, too. Every motif seems to tug at the emotions. The little triplet figure rounding off the opening theme, for example, and the side-stepping key-changes that intensify the yearning of the main second-group tune.

As this reading also demonstrates, the scoring of the symphony is so luminous, the piece almost plays itself. Certainly, here, one had the sense that Previn was guiding every detail effortlessly into place and he managed the numerous gear changes in each movement with absolute smoothness. In the first half of the

concert was Brahms's Double Concerto, with Pinchas Zukerman (violin) and Yo Yo Ma (cello) as the remarkably well-matched soloists.

COVENT GARDEN
Mary Clarke

Bujones

GUEST artists, we all agree, should not be allowed to hold back or eclipse native talent but they are absolutely necessary to provide challenges and the stimulus of example especially when, as is the case with the Royal Ballet today, there are few principal dancers setting the standards of excellence to which the young generation must aspire.

La Bayadere, for instance, in Nureyev's staging, demands not only dancing of superlative quality but understanding of the theme and mood of this Kingdom of Shades extract from the full length ballet. It isn't a jolly diversionary act, although by their smiling the female soloists seem to say so) but the quest of the Indian warrior, Solor, for his beloved, the temple dancer Nikiya. Baryshnikov has described it as "Petipa's idea of life in the beyond, a world of peace, dignity, symmetry, and harmony." And into it comes Solor, the one living character, romantic and passionate, seeking ideal love. Nikiya represents that ideal through the pure classicism of her dance and, ideally, through the aloof serenity of her personality. But it is Solor who is the driving,

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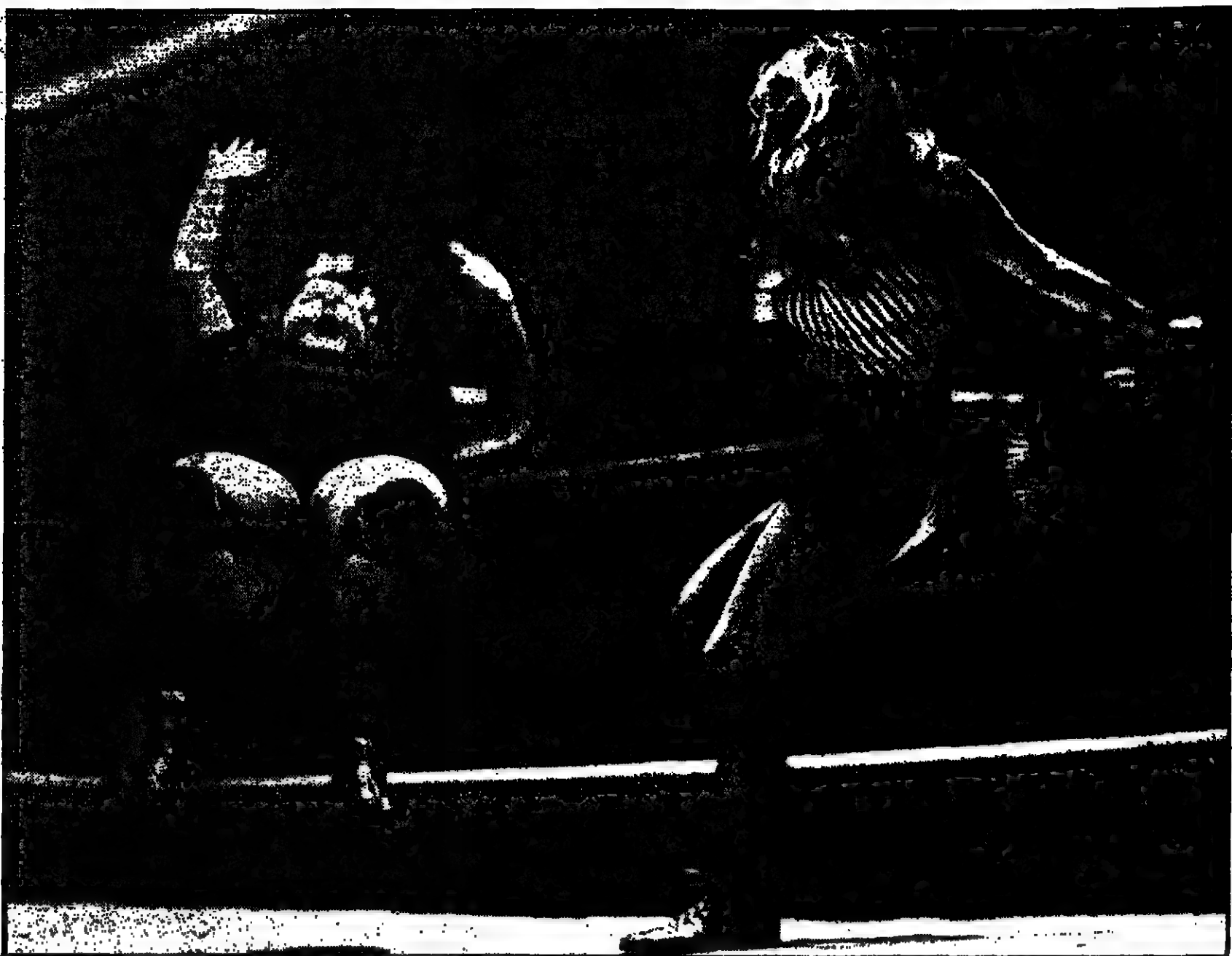
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Heading for a fall — pictures by Graham Turner



Is it near-pornography, titillation, degrading to women? Or is it a manifestation of strong women, equal to men?



Polly Toynbee

KLONDYKE KATE sat in the tiny windowless cell, more lavatory than dressing room, overlooking her flimsy chair. At 23, her 20-stone body is her selling point on the ladies wrestling circuit.

out there looks poor, down-trodden, ready for a good live yell and a scream. "Oh, I'm mean, real mean!" Klondyke said. But her great young round baby-face looked just out of a giant cradle, and she was almost amiable. But that wouldn't please her at all.

"People are scared of me," she says with pride. "Dogs and children run when they see me coming." In the ring she curses and threatens, foul mouthed, foul tempered. "I don't care what anyone thinks of me. I can earn more in a week than them out there earn in months."

She has been wrestling now for eight years, since she left school. She was captain of hockey at school — a always was a fierce game — but she wasn't a fighter in the playground. "I wasn't as big as them. I was like a little girl. The family was against me. I was the only girl in the family who was into the business. My mum said 'Do it so I did.' Did she put on a little bit of makeup? Well, not really. I don't

know how it happened. I spent a year training at a gym in Epsom, learning the holds — and I started putting on the weight. Then once I got out on the road, well, you just eat what there is. You can't be choosy."

"No, I don't want to be this big. Sometimes I lose a stone or two, but I get fed up with it. I go for a check up with my doctor every few months. I'm fit, I know an, but he gives me a hard time. Says I'll die if I don't lose it."

Her tag partner is Lolita Loren, who is much older and has a mean, hard face. Lolita's father is Bruno Jack Cassidy, wrestler and trainer, and her ex-husband is Skull Murphy. She has two wrestling sisters, and her 14-year-old son wants to follow his mother into the ring. Her daughter, though, she says, "I'd rather be hated. I don't like a lot of people anyway. We're not the sociable types. We go out for a drink afterwards, we can't be bothered with other people."

mean, low life image. "We hate people. Keep ourselves to ourselves," Lolita says. Her baby doll name is a parody of her image. "I was 14 when I had first professional bout. I lied about my age. I'll admit, my knees were knocking and I was scared. Well, it is scary. Some people fight with anything. I had a safety pin stuck right in my eyeball once. A nappy pin, would you believe? Klondyke Kate has been knifed, and she showed the scars on her arm and her palm. Someone in the crowd got over-excited, jumped into the ring and stabbed her before they could be stopped. These two deliberately stir up so much hatred, that things can get out of hand."

"We're the Mean Machine, the Bover Birds. The meaner you are, the better. You make more money that way. You get remembered," Lolita says. "I'd rather be hated. I don't like a lot of people anyway. We're not the sociable types. We go out for a drink afterwards, we can't be bothered with other people."

We never talk to the other women."

Lolita made her name as a fighter at school. "My older sister was cock of the school. But one day I lost my temper with her, and I fought her, and beat her. After that, I was 'it'. What do her two children make of seeing their mother not only wrestling, but fighting dirty, screaming at the crowds, hated, abused? 'I don't like them to come to fights,' she said. 'They'd worry about me. It would break their hearts.' Both women get letters from schoolgirls, wanting to know how they can become wrestlers, and sometimes girls wait for them outside after a fight. "Can't be bothered with them," Klondyke says. "I'm not going to start training any of them up. They'd only be competition, taking jobs away from me. Why should I?"

St. Francis Xavier, a Catholic school, has been banned from London by the GLC. The Women's Committee has agonised over this, and tries to keep a low profile on the matter, but Mitzel keeps pressing them.

Is it near-pornography, titillation, degrading to women, with the crowds taking such pleasure in watching women being hurled and wrenched and stomped on by one another? Or is it a manifestation of strong women, equal to men, breaking through traditional women's roles, as Mitzel claims? Mitzel tried to get the GLC Women's Committee to come and see a fight. She reserved them all seats, but they didn't turn up. It is, it seems, an ideological quagmire for them.

The music strikes up from a tiny, crackly tape recording, into the ring march Klondyke and Lolita, dressed in combat jackets and camouflage caps — butch, fierce, shaking their fists at the booing audience. The hoos and yells swell up and Klondyke starts shouting back. "Fiss off. Shut your faces! I'll come and smash you!" She knows how to make them hate her. For this is pantomime, well-timed, well-judged, and very funny.

Do the audience think it's for real? Hard to tell. Mitzel's own song ushers her in with Gemma, both dressed in dazzling red sequined jackets, their blond hair bright in the lights. The crowd love them, and urge them on to vanquish their evil opponents. Their jackets off, the baddies wear black boots and leotards and the goodies red and white stripes. The ref checks their feet and hands for illegal objects. "A drawing pin!" he shouts, holding it up, having pulled it out of Kate's boot. The crowd shouts indignantly. Kate shouts back, and the match begins.

Kate wrenches Gemma's arm round, Gemma wails and screams. Kate plunges her great jaws into Gemma's flesh, with the ref pretending not to notice while the crowd, delirious, tries to tell him. By the time he turns to see, Kate has stopped biting. "Watch it, ref, remember they're women!" someone shouts. It's good theatre, far more fun than most of the men's wrestling.

As well as prejudice and discrimination which are loaded on by men, women still suffer from the mythologies about sport and femininity. John Cunningham reports on a new group, the Women's Sports Foundation, determined to set things right

When the sprint for fair play turned into an obstacle race

NOT much wrong with the way the sports world treats women. You asky think prize-fight Wimbledon is a prize-fight, thousands of female entrants in this year's London Marathon and, sweating at the base of the pyramid, three million regular attendees of aerobic and fitness classes.

The women and rollers of Wimbledon, where conflict is just a cross-court game, gives the illusion that the fight for women professionals for fairer rewards was just a steady irrelevance. If only the big world was a microcosm of a well-run club. In fact, inequality still abounds. The Sports Council's Sport for All Campaign is not reaching nearly enough women; women in the newest sponsored road race will get half the men's prize money. And women are scarcely represented in the expanding recreation management industry.

As well as prejudice and discrimination which are still loaded on by men, women suffer from the mythologies about sport and femininity which have still not been shaken off. There is much to set right and, at a time when Britain is bent on a mass work-out, the obstacles are perniciously hidden under a

facade of fair play. Nevertheless, a new group is wrestling in. The Women's Sports Foundation has been pondering the problems for a year. Now it is ready to go public.

Right now, the foundation sounds grander than it actually is. It has no funds, no sponsorship, no premises, no secretariat and no authority. It does have energy, anger and ideas, supplied by its founder members: sports women, academics, journalists and sports centre managers. If much of what they want to do sounds nebulous, it is only because of the immensity of the task in rooting out prejudice against women in sport and in taking on a sports establishment that is male dominated and slow to change.

But there are problems at grassroots, too. To see how things might be, go to the maze of Victorian terraces in Kilburn. There, wedged among homes owned by Irish and Blacks in a slow mobile bit of NW London, is the Charis Sports Centre. It's newly built, with the emphasis on attracting the community. It's annual because 50 per cent of its users are women (10 to 40 per cent more often the case elsewhere); because it has a women-only day each Wednesday. And because it is

managed by a woman, Vida Pearson.

Here women don't get hassled by men; the atmosphere is recreational, not competitive; women of all ages come. Those with children bring them to the creche, senior citizens use the weights class at their own pace. "They like it because of the low-key friendliness," says Pearson, who belongs to the foundation, and whose background is in community work.

"I wouldn't say sports centres are a sexual battleground," she says, "but people who are used to demanding facilities will tend to take over and push others out. Usually — though not always — they're men and they've got money. Lots of centres are dominated by middle-class men. And OAPs, blacks and women are not welcomed at them."

At one and the same time, the foundation wants to encourage women at community level and to influence the sports establishment, and to win the active support of ranking sportswomen. The exercise boom has helped, but the administrators in municipal and private sports clubs have not, on the whole, taken enough account of women's special needs, says Toni Williamson. To increase their up-take of facilities,

facilities have to be provided for children, transport, and the requirement of single parents and the elderly.

Williamson, a former Middlesex cross country runner, is a member of the foundation's media group. She realises that women themselves have to get rid of the myths which stop them from participating in sports. "There is a real fear about masculinity. Women wonder 'If I do a lot of sport, will I lose my femininity?' Even with those who already do exercise, there is much ignorance about fitness and their bodies, the effects of sport on menstruation and pregnancy often comes up as a topic in discussions.

The foundation wants to be able to answer these questions by ordinary women in ordinary locations. At the same time, it sees the value of research links with the medical profession. Sports medicine is a new sub-division in Britain, but it is more developed elsewhere. Williamson cites long-term work being done in Eastern Europe on the effects of high-intensity activity by gymnasts. And the foundation's general secretary, Celia Brackenridge, is keen to liaise with researchers in the field of gerontology, on the role of exercise for the elderly.

Talk to any of the founding members, and you will get a slightly different perspective on what the foundation's priorities should be. There's no conflict here; they wisely have taken the first year to hear from a broad range of women. "A key feature is diversity. Women's groups, I find, handle things very differently from colleges and the governing bodies in sport," says Brackenridge, a lecturer in recreational studies at Sheffield Poly.

There is a need for more of the kind of names to be associated with the foundation — "some of the elite are not prepared to be public enough about what goes on in sport," says Toni Williamson and Virginia Wade and Princess Anne are being mullied over. The foundation needs a sponsor, or a ring of sponsors, too. So far, it exists on borrowed money, mostly from clubs and homes. "Women in sport is a good bandwagon for sponsors," says Toni Williamson. Money is needed to set up a permanent organisation, to fund a full-time staff to act as a grassroots information group, and a campaigning and pressure group. Additionally, the special needs of women are going to need funds for particular projects they initiate.

To encourage the mass

involvement of women in physical activity, the media committee has under consideration the launch of a Women's Sporting Challenge, in which women would set their own targets. There are discussions with building societies which might sponsor this event. All these piecemeal notions are aimed at gaining credibility in the face of what still is overwhelmingly a male organised, perceived and executed pastime for many and profession for some.

Not everyone in women's sport is going to welcome the foundation; some sections, tennis and hockey, are well established and might feel they can manage on their own; some professionals who're doing very nicely, thank you, maybe won't want to get involved. But the biggest obstacle which has to be cleared away is the one which is not cleared as organisations such as the Sports Council (now with its own intercollegiate squabbles), and the Central Council for Physical Recreation.

"I wouldn't say that we're set up in opposition to the Sports Council, but we're getting impatient with them," says Celia Brackenridge. In spite of the massive numbers of people taking up sport since the early seventies,

women, proportionately, are lagging behind. So, it seems, is the Sports Council. "With slogans like 'I'm still chasing the girls, but now I catch them' emblazoned on their 1985 youth campaign material, one wonders if things will ever improve."

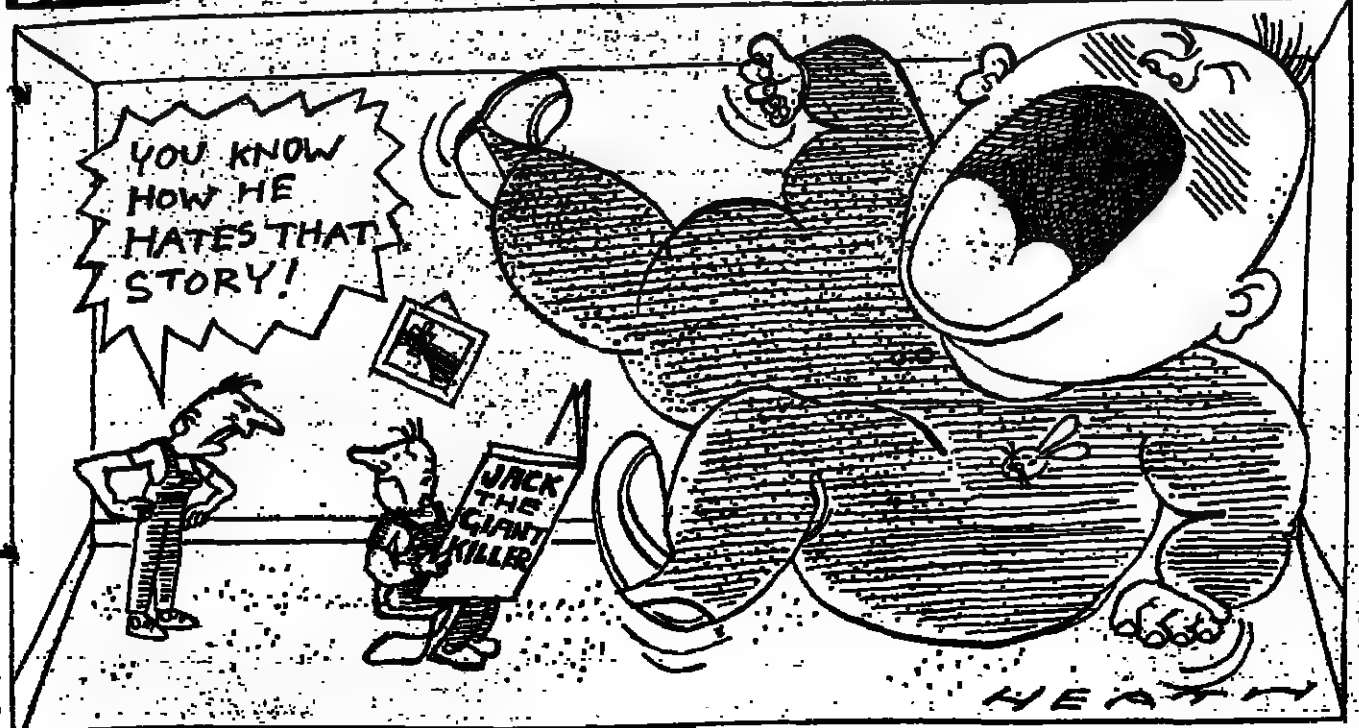
A dilemma has emerged: "Exercise may be in fashion, but sport, it seems, is still a male preserve," argues Brackenridge. There is a big divide between the two forms of recreation, and it is ironic that women's mass success in one seems to be making it harder for them to achieve full equality in the other. According to Peter Lawson, general secretary of the Central Council for Physical Recreation, the injection of egalitarianism, as opposed to competition, as represented by women concentrating on movement and dance, has come 20 years too soon and is harmful to the overall practice of sport, Lawson maintains.

He has a less contentious point when he notes the shortage of women administrators in sport. Recently, his organisation advertised for a technical officer and, out of 300 applicants, only 10 were from women. But his hunch about the reason is chauvinistic: "Women shy away from taking responsibility. It's nothing to do with the system, it's to do with their make-up. But there are a few outstanding women."

One area where women might be selling their sisters short is in sports management. It is a conundrum why more women teachers don't apply for leisure posts with local authorities recreation centres. They after all, are both professionally qualified, and would be well placed to encourage more women to use the facilities. A few councils are appointing women's sports development officers, though some of the posts are part-time and not well paid. It's a pity to spoil such an innovation with parsimony. The Women's Sports Foundation, in its campaigning stride, could maybe do something about that for starters.

Women's Sports Foundation, c/o City Polytechnic, Centre for Geography and Environment Study, 51 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield 10.

BABY



SCRAPE the surface of any borough nowadays and you will find a massive vat of worms, so it may seem odd that Castleton Town Clerk is such a happy man, always smiling, pressing his fingertips together, his little pink face beaming away, like the man who just found Tarzan's Secret Fountain.

And there are lots of secrets in Castleton that only Town Clerk and Capitalist Majority know about — the activities of 16 Sub-Committees, the Policy Advisory Committee and a couple of other committees, the legal opinions that assist in decision making, and such like.

Naturally, Our Government is very much against secrecy in Council. It's brought out its very own book, The New Corruption, condemning secrets and insisting that Majority Groups reveal all to the Minority. But this is a period of austerity, harsh measures must be taken, and while it's one thing to insist that a Capitalist Minority keeps its sensible eye on the behaviour of the Lustrous Left, the presence of an emotional Socialist Opposition, Press

Vanity Fair

and Public at certain committee meetings is pointless.

Anyway, Town Clerk and his Capitalist Chums only exclude the Pinks from decisions that are unimportant, such as increasing the cost of school meals, reducing beds in old people's homes, equal opportunities programmes and privatisation schemes. Crazy idealists and other noisy parkers at such committees would be bound to over-react.

Just the odd meal-on-wheels popped through a letter-box by a private minicab driver a few weeks ago and oozing a small blurt of gravy onto the carpet was enough to enrage the Socialist Minority. They may not know it, but the elderly prefer to be independent, especially at weekends, which is why Castleton Council only provides meals-on-wheels during the week. And if there are pensioners

who determine to be a burden on the State even on the Lord's Day, then they deserve a dirty carpet.

Cab drivers are for the most part charming and it's not the Borough's fault if there aren't enough kind lady volunteers to deliver meals for nothing.

And every borough has its little mishaps. Castleton Council Officers are human, they fight amongst them, they are not normal officers do. Some departments rather de-test other departments, as in any normal council, and no-one can avoid a bit of maladministration here or there, like allowing 600 skip-fulls of rubble to be dumped next to Castleton Comprehensive.

Thrilled with the site, and as they had no proper contract from the Legal Department ensuring that they level off the land and turn it into playing fields, the dumpers went on and on dumping 6ft

higher than they should have done. It cost £40,000 to clear the rubble mountain away.

But money has often been frittered on Castleton children. A Lady Majority Councillor, fond of visiting children, once took a sick poke into one of their larders and spotted some Cook-in-Sauce. Children were obviously being allowed to gobble luxuries. A new breed of pampered and indolent orphans was on the way. And that's the sort of thing that determined Council to slash the Education Budget by about £1m last year and almost as much this year, which easily covers the lost £40,000.

You can't make snappy decisions and savings like that with Opposition and Public around. Avoiding pointless discussion and getting on with the job is Town Clerk's road to Happiness. It stops people scraping and probing around, and then the worms can never surface. Which accounts for Town Clerk's smile. What worms?

Michele Hanson

The Heyssel message Labour fails to get

DAVID SELBOURNE

THE LONG-TERM crisis in the fortunes of an insular and reactionary Labour Party has a corollary: the crisis of direction currently afflicting those intellectuals of "the Left" — salesmen of red herrings — who competitively comment on it, hector it, or advise it from the sidelines (where they have always been, and will always stay).

Certainly, there was never a greater volume of seemingly sage ministrations about its past, present and future; each back-seat postulant for renewed branding his own Highway Code at the behest of a political vehicle which, alas, is going nowhere. This being so, it is fortunate that the man temporarily at the wheel seems to have his eyes closed, or screwed up, like a child, in expectation of a happy party surprise: victory in the next electoral round of "pass-the-parcel".

Most of the including the revised blue-print of numbers in the psephological market — is, to call it by its correct name, a whistling in the dark of political and ide-

logical failure; or, a pissing in the snow of a coldly piebalded culture which Britain's exclusion from world football matter of much graver moment than the defeat of the miners. (And it is, too, though in ways beyond the ken of the Kop). But who will tell our marxist middle-class, with their fantasy sense of identity with working people and heads stuck deep in the sand of wishful thinking, that neither the Labour movement's leaders, nor the British proletariat — that wingless Great Auk of history — is listening to, or can even understand, its nostrums?

If only, says one, Labour had supported the miners; if only, says another, traditional working class solidarities could be harnessed to Labour's rusting chariot; if only, says a third, and fourth and fifth, Ken Livingstone, or Tony Benn, or Denis Healey or Uncle Tom Cobley were leader; if only there were greater accountability, more desecration, black sections, an anti-Tory alliance, or a new newspaper, or this, or that, or the other

— then, our red Phoenix, threadbare plumage restored, would rise again from the grey ashes of Thatcherite dominion.

That this political remembrance of the good-and-the-true is not going to take place remains a largely taboo subject. An earnest of further ideological catastrophe to come, it is as if anything but the truth were now tolerable in this battle among drowning intellectuals to hang on to the lifeboat of their century-old illusion: the promise of yet another energetic revival of a socialist sense of purpose. (The fact that this "socialism" offers at best only an attempt to renew British capitalism's flagging momentum, under the humane and socially conscious management of Labour, no one is saying.) And all this predicated on the existence of a fictional constituency of honest proletarians, salt-of-the-earth and with hearts of gold — latter-day journeymen in a Pilgrim's Progress, or figures from Robert Trevelyan — awaiting redemption from economic thralldom.

There is no such constituency, no such line of march, no such prospect for the Labour movement; and political energies stirring in the "grassroots" which would consume the middle-class Left for breakfast. Indeed, with the agonising end of Britain's industrial progress, Labour has reached the end of its own tugging "trajectory": a highroad paved long ago with the best of intentions, and along which generations of Dick Whittingtons have passed only to reach a political cul-de-sac from which there is now no escaping.

Yes, Cassandra has torn her hair and rent her raiment over Labour often enough, and been (wrongly) declared time and again a false prophet. But, today, Labour — despite its modernising rhetoric — stands more obviously than ever for a brand of passive plebeian conservatism for which there is a severely diminished political legitimacy in the culture: stands for a "working class" which is either not working, or will never work again in the old ways, or (as

it always has) seeks to escape the point of production entirely; expresses the interests of a "movement" whose ranks are increasingly porous; and institutionalises modes of thought and action which no longer have the old resonance in the great mass of the younger generation.

Of course, its hucksters — themselves working overtime — argue that if Labour can "come up with" an attractive box of tricks on the hustings (a set of empty one-liners and a new soap-box fiddle) and "spruce up" its organisation, a renewed lease of life in office, with or without a coalition, is never absolutely out of the question. True, a facile and floating electorate, wracked by the stresses economic deterioration is inexorably bringing, can opt for Tweedledum as well as Tweedledee.

But to what end? And what of the aftermath of "the next Labour Government's" certain and swift political and economic failure? What contingency plans can a nostalgic movement, its historic purposes evaporating, possibly have for the dire phase which would follow such an interregnum?

When war and welfareism, Butlerism and Thatcherism, public ownership and private, have between them failed to arrest our social and economic decline, is anyone among Labour's Canute-like dreamers asking about the prospects for the next election but one, when a Tory, or a Labour, or an Alliance or a coalition government has itself been swept away by the turned tide, in full

spate of Britain's fortunes? Sadly, no. Instead, its latest Pled Paper, clad in his tumbler's silks of many colours, and playing upon his penny-whistle, hopes against hope to charm the rates — old rats and young rats, town rats and rural rats, white rats and black rats together — out of the wainscots; prays that the swings and roundabouts of electoral chance and mischance will deliver the nation and 10 Downing Street to Labour; and revive a movement at the end of its historical tether.

Worse, its romantic middle-class intellectuals, some of whom — like Johnny-Come-Lately — continue to urge their own false prospectuses on Labour; invoking class solidarities and collectivities which exist now only in reactionary forms, or themselves promoting a reactionary welfareism (Aristotle's "jug with a hole in it") in lieu of any other concepts of social justice. Between them, they are again sedulously constructing an unreal conception of the Labour movement's true political prospects.

For the Labour Party is, and will remain — under trade union tutelage — a ginger-group, or pressure-group, for the private market interests of Labour. Moreover, it must play the political market in a socio-economic system whose values of attachment to property and nation (to say nothing of race) are "hegemonic" above all among working people.

Instead, to be truly "radical" and "progressive" — in a future of permanent mass unemployment, environmen-

tal degradation, increasing xenophobia and cultural educational decline demands a politics including the scrapping of the "comprehensive" system — which is beyond the present reach of left, right or centre. It is also no use, simply, "socialism" as a talisman, or amulet, to ward off the evil eye of monetarism, Dr Owenism, Francis Pymmer, or, blinder still, the horrors of Brussels.

Indeed, what happened at the Heyssel Stadium will prove to be as revealing and significant for the Left in the long term as the defeat of the miners; more so, even. But a Labour movement, steeped in working class chauvinism in the first case and middle-class sentiment in the other — will never be able to face up to the full truth of such (proletarian as well as plebeian) violence; preferring alibis different from, but as conservative as, those which the Right offers.

But then there is no intelligentsia more conservative than the custodians of the (imaginary) history and future prospects of Labour and Labour; and no intelligentsia less scrupulous than that which hides its gully secrets from itself and its audience. So it is little wonder that if Heyssel is one of the clearest portents of where British Labour might be going, the Left is silent, at least in public. Yet telling the truth remains the main issue before us.

David Selbourne is Tutor in Politics at Ruskin College, Oxford, and author of *Against Socialist Illusion: A Radical Argument* (Macmillan, 1985).

Israel's place in the hijack

Michael Adams

AS THEIR fearful ordeal is prolonged, the victims of the hijack in Beirut have every one's sympathy. But we sympathise and hope and perhaps pray for their early release. It is worth asking ourselves whose victims they really are.

To give ourselves a clue, let us consider the indisputable fact that this hijack would not have happened — nor would the destruction of the American Embassy in Beirut, or the dreadful slaughter of the American Marines when their barracks was blown up over their heads — if the Israelis had not invaded Lebanon three years ago and if the American government had not supported them in doing so.

The invasion devastated southern Lebanon, the home of the Lebanese Shia community. Upwards of 20,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed in the relentless Israeli bombing and shelling of cities and refugee camps, and ultimately of Beirut itself.

Thousands more were rounded up by the Israelis, including virtually all men of military age, and imprisoned without trial in the concentration camp established by the Israelis at Ansar during their three-year occupation of south Lebanon.

All this was done by the armed forces of the state of Israel, using American weapons supplied strictly on condition that they were not to be used in an attack against Israel's Arab neighbours, and certainly not against civilian targets, but only in self-defence. Israel found itself under attack by the armies of three or more of those Arab neighbours.

None of these conditions was observed. The great majority of the casualties were civilians, and the journalists who covered the campaign — and even the ordinary television viewers who watched the bombing night after night — were able to see for themselves that many of them were the result of cluster and phosphorus bombs and other weapons whose effects are so appalling that their use against even military targets remains controversial.

There was no protest by the government of the United States (though many from outraged American citizens) at this illegal use of weapons provided by America.

On the contrary, the government in Washington maintained throughout the assault, and throughout the three year occupation of Lebanon, an attitude of close friendship and support which found expression not only in the supply of fresh arms, including cluster bombs, and financial assistance, but also in America's exercise of the veto in the Security Council to rescue Israel from condemnation by the United Nations for the excesses of its "Iron Fist" policy against the Shia villagers of south Lebanon.

In the light of all this, the "mindless" claptrap about "fanatical" and "irrational" terrorists is perverse and ridiculous. Of course these Shia hijackers are terrorists, but there is nothing irrational or fanatical about their actions.

On the contrary, the hijack constituted a clear and carefully targeted response to specific hostile acts by the government of Israel and the USA. And of course it is unfair that the victims of Shia retaliation should be well-intentioned tourists from the American Middle West; but their sufferings have been in no way comparable with the sufferings inflicted on the Shias.

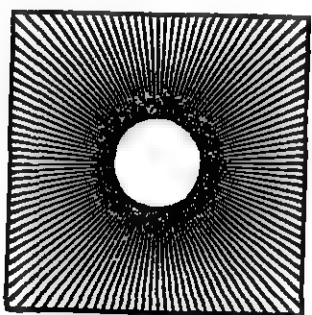
With luck, the present crisis will be resolved when the Israelis release the 700 Shia prisoners they are holding without charge or trial, in defiance of international law, in the prison at Atilit inside Israel. But the larger crisis will remain, until the Americans face up to one simple if unpalatable fact.

If Americans wish to avoid being hijacked or kidnapped or blown up in their embassies all over the Middle East, they will get nowhere by talking in high moral tones about "international terrorism", still less by using their enormous power in reprisals against targets they are too ill-informed to identify with any certainty.

Instead, they should look with as much detachment as possible at their own recent actions in the Middle East, and ask themselves whether a policy of simply supporting Israel, whatever it does, chooses to attack, constitutes a policy at all.

Michael Adams is at the Centre for Gulf Studies at the University of Exeter.

A triple echo of the Nazi apologists



FACE TO FAITH

Christopher Driver

ROBERT P. Erickson teaches history at a college in Washington DC which can fairly be called obscure, and in publishing Theologians under Hitler (E18) this week Yale University Press have given him a title unlikely to grab the multitude (What about For God and Goebbels or Creed of a Tinking Nazi?).

But Erickson has had a good idea and worried it all the way to the archives. I now begin to understand from his study of three patriotic German theologians why Dr Mengelke never changed his mind, and why Hitler on his rise to power found it expedient, like Margaret Thatcher to invert an occasional prayer into his public utterances.

Emanuel Hirsch, for instance, was in no sense a marginal or trivial thinker. He debated on equal terms with Barth and Tillich. An exponent of Kierkegaard — the 19th century Dane revered as a pioneer by 20th century existentialists — and liberal theologians — and a nationalist in the line that German Christians trace back to Martin Luther, Hirsch's description of theology's role in a world come of age marches at several points with Bonhoeffer's. But his social roots and personal psychology were very different, and the crucial events of 1933, which started Bonhoeffer on his road to the Flossenbürg gallows 12 years later, evoked from Hirsch the comment:

"No other Volk in the world has a leading statesman such as ours, who takes Christianity so seriously. On May 1 when Adolf Hitler closed his great speech with a prayer, the whole world could sense the wonderful sincerity in that."

The Judaic scholar Gerhard Kittel and the consensus Lutheran Paul Althaus were different from Hirsch and from each other in kind and (with hindsight) in culpability. Kittel's direct responsibility for the destruction of the Jews from German life and culture is damning. He kept his infamous Deutsche Christen — who rejected the Old Testament, proclaimed an Aryan Jesus, and fused pagan and Christian elements into a woody German mysticism.

But in reviewing the policy options for Jewry in the first version of his book Die Judenfrage, he did allow himself to write that the problem with one option — extermination — was its impracticability. He claimed to

have been misunderstood, and at his denazification proceedings he was able to produce both Jews and Christians to testify to acts of personal kindness. But in the very heartland of practical ingenuity, a challenge like that was bound to be picked up.

Althaus, a born survivor by his instinctive dislike of extreme positions of anything, was horrified by the Holocaust when the details filtered through to his stolid mind. If the Germans asked for mercy, he preached in a sermon after 1945, they would be asked in return, "Were you Germans merciful with the Poles, the Jews, and so forth?" But he accepted the fundamental National Socialist policy of discrimination against Jews.

Erickson uses this revealing quotation to forge the link between his godly trio:

"The crisis of modernity at the start of this century was real. It was particularly acute in Germany for the generation which experienced the first world war and its aftermath in Weimar and its sociological, economic, political, intellectual and spiritual dimensions created anxiety, unease and real dislocation. Furthermore, the crisis was more acute for some groups than for others. Jews and political leftists, for example, might benefit from the rapid political changes of democratisation; but academics and theologians were more likely to be hurt by rapid change."

"Each of these men developed a rationale for his political stance which was intellectually defensible. Each ultimately based his political judgments on an existential leap of faith, whether consciously or not."

The question Erickson raises on his last page should remind any British religious leaders listening — whether in Durham, London, or the undistributed middle — that the political cop-out available in this paralytic offshore island since the 1930s may not be our only option:

"The catalyst for the crisis of modernity is hard times. Is the non-German world immune to this crisis? Can the experiment with freedom in modern society create a lasting social unity rather than social disintegration? Can it survive hard times?"

"The scenario to fear is one in which a combination of crises in our life difficult — a fast war, economic collapse, shortage of oil, shortage of food. If this is coupled with a meaningful attempt to follow democratic principles, to allow true freedom and give a true political voice to the plural groups within society, beware. Then we will hear calls for toughness, for law and order, for national unity. We will be tempted to sacrifice some democratic principles and civil rights for national wellbeing."

Under Hitler, the dignity of Protestantism was saved by its biblical theologians and their God-centred doctrine of love and grace, just as Rome was saved by its abject internationalism from Volk-mysticism. But none of these emphases get much of a hearing on the football terraces, in Downing Street, or when Camden Council is setting a rate. Self-interest always knows where to find its ideological justification.

Christopher Driver is the author of *A Future for the Free Churches?*



The desire to prevent ageing of monuments with razor wire reveals imbecilic ignorance of the processes of archaeological investigation. Picture by Frank Martin

Crossed wires on protecting the past

Michael Heaton

THE EVENTS at Stonehenge have highlighted one or two interesting points about our Government's, and our society's, attitude towards our culture and our heritage. In particular the increasing tendency to sterilise the past and sever our contact with it. Such an attitude is enshrined in the government's new policy for ancient monuments, as enacted by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission via the agency of the police.

If there is one thing unique about the British it is our great cultural diversity and its physical manifestations in our ancient monuments. The Government, however, in its fanatical drive to rid the country of its undesirable elements, and its desire to halt the ageing of our monuments, is in grave danger of interrupting that process, as has been demonstrated at Stonehenge.

The lifestyle pursued by members of the Peace Convoys — along with all the layabouts, spoilt academics, alcoholics, cannabis smokers, welfare scroungers, immigrants, refugees and other social inadequates — is the raw material of that marvellous British eccentricity applauded around the globe. It

manifests itself in our arts and in constant technological innovations.

Those peoples hounded by government agents and inspectors, be they DISS or police, for not coming up to scratch, for not fulfilling our expectations, are the successors to a migration that has been going on ever since the last ice sheets retreated.

Those doing well by monetarism constantly wait about the evils of socialist levelling and how it will sap the nation's vitality and spirit. Its essential Britishness, yet they fail to realise that their almost fascist insistence on cultural normality threatens us with that same mundanely uniform future. The "hippies" and anarchists at Stonehenge are the only hope this country has got.

A similar attitude, a similar desire for sterile normality, prevails towards our heritage in its liturgical and structural forms. Both of these bear witness to the passing of time and the changes incurred by our soci-

eties in that time. We are the products of our past and, accordingly, express a desire to understand the processes of social development to help in the understanding of ourselves. Yet at the same time we seek to halt that process in its tracks.

That some damage, or rather wear and tear, will occur to Stonehenge and its immediate environs during a month long festival is indisputable, but the Ministry of Defence has done damage to monuments of similar construction and probably more importance, all over Salisbury Plain.

The MOD are by no means the only culprits. The wholesale destruction of roman villas, neolithic and bronze age earthworks, medieval villages, and other less photogenic and less crowd-pulling archaeological remains about the country by motorways, supermarkets, aerial detectors and agricultural, to mention just a few, is dismissed as necessary for the future security of our culture. These latter incur-

sions into the physical remains of our past leave no scars on our monuments, but destroy them utterly.

The damage, if any, done to Stonehenge is trifling in comparison, but because it is done by "hippies" — an out date term anyway — and other easily identifiable non-profit making groups, it is singled out for analysis and hysterical reaction. It's on a par with outlawing children picking wild flowers when everyone knows the real threat to our flora comes from farmers and industrialists producing things that nobody needs or wants.

The desire to prevent the ageing of our monuments with razor wire, concrete and gravel, reveals an imbecilic ignorance of the meaning of our monuments and the processes of archaeological investigation. The leaders and privileged members of our society would have been outraged at the desecration of Roman remains by the Vandals, Goths and Saxons; indeed by the later bronze age reorganisation of

Stonehenge itself. Yet these changes are the notches on the staff of time and the very stuff of archaeology.

In fact the Historic Buildings Commission knew well in advance that there would be a confrontation at Stonehenge, and deliberately planned it that way with the full intention of using the well rehearsed, now almost paramilitary, police force. Consultation and civilised discussion could have been employed. Instead of brute force and ignorance, but unwittingly the Commission has become yet another political wing of the government, involved in a policy that has nothing to do with archaeology.

The "hippies" anarchists and pagans at Stonehenge have absolutely nothing to do with the destruction of our heritage. They revere "the Stones" in a way that millions of tourists, farmers and police could never do. They are using Stonehenge for its original purpose and so actively partaking in a continuum that the rest of us can only stare vicariously at through pages and frames of historical romances.

Michael Heaton is an archaeologist, working in Dorset.

THIS WEEK IN POLITICS

House of Commons

Monday: Debate on government policies for Britain's skills needs. EEC order on Lome Convention.

Tuesday: European Communities (Finance) Bill, second reading. Representation of the People Bill, Lords Amendment.

Wednesday: Food and Environment Protection Bill, remaining stages. Northern Ireland Act (Interim Period Extension) Order. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provi-

House of Lords

Monday: Local Government Bill, report. Rating (Revaluation Rebates) (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Tuesday: Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill, third reading. Social Security Bill, committee. Local Government (Access to Information) Bill, report. Rating (Revaluation Rebates) (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Wednesday: Debate on Defence estimates. Short debate on financial and investment services.

Thursday: Controlled Drugs (Amendment) Bill, committee. Social Security Bill, committee. Sexual Offences Bill, report.

Friday: Order on food weights and measures. Towns and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Surrogacy Arrangements Bill, committee.

Select Committees

Monday — Environment: Radioactive waste. Witness: Trades Union Congress. National Union of Seamen. Race Relations: Immigration from the Indian sub-con-

Witness: Home Office

Foreign affairs: Unesco. Witnesses: The United Nations Association; Britain in Unesco Committee.

Tuesday — Education: Green Paper on higher education in the 1990s. Witnesses: Sir Keith Joseph, and officials.

Public accounts: Annual Report of the P.A. Witness: Sir Geoffrey Otten.

Defence: Future of the Royal Dockyards. Witnesses: Plymouth City Council. Devon County Council. Cornwall County Council. Mr John Gant.

Committee on a private bill: Fellingstone Dock and Railway. Wednesday — Welsh affairs:

Proposed redundancies at B.P. Ltd; West Glamorgan County Council; Union representatives.

Defence: Future of the Royal Dockyards. Witnesses: Ministry of Defence Council of Civil Service Unions.

Trade and Industry: Tourism in the UK. Witness: Peter Rees MP.

Public accounts: Funding of Scottish colleges. Witness: J.A. Scott. Scottish Education Department.

Social services: Social Security reviews. Witness: Tony Newton MP.

Environment: Radioactive waste. Witnesses: Association of Metropolitan Authorities; Association of County Councils.

Victor Keegan

DATE WAS SET AT
ED TO 8 JULY 1985

10/10/2010

CRICKET

Richards in Oval rampage

Viv Richards led Somerset to a 61-run John Player League victory over Surrey by scoring 85 in 48 minutes and taking four wickets for 30 at the Oval yesterday.

Richards started by pulling Alan Butcher's left-arm medium pace for four fours, then at 58 he was dropped by Clinton in the gut and celebrated by taking 23 off one over from Neesham. The West Indian hit three sixes, one four and a single, thus leaving the Surrey off-spinner with one for 55 in only three overs.

Richards reached his 85 with five sixes and six fours off 60 deliveries and Somerset went to 254 for seven with Botham hitting 29 in 25 minutes.

Surrey made a slow reply, which Lynch tried to improve with a six and six fours in his 58, scored in 45 minutes off 49 balls. But after Lynch and Thomas went, Surrey limped to 123 for eight.

At Trent Bridge an opening spell of three for 11 by Nottinghamshire's New Zealand pace bowler Hadlee destroyed Middlesex's chances of going top of the league.

Chasing 179, Middlesex did not recover from the shock of being 24 for three and, despite a Sunday best 70 from Davidson, lost by seven runs to a half-century off just 82 balls, but he ran out of support. Nottinghamshire's 178 for six, after being put in, was built around opener Broad (88) who shared a third, wicket stand of 72 in 13 overs with Johnson.

Allan Lamb steered Northamptonshire into third place and a six-wicket victory over the defending champions Essex at Luton in a match dominated by batsmen.

Northants, needing 217, reached their target with four balls to spare as Lamb straight driving brought the chase to the issue. The England batsman finished with 82 not out off 80 balls, with two sixes and five fours.

A superb all-round performance by the England seer Peter Willey helped Leicestershire to an 11-run win against Glamorgan at Grace Road.

Willey struck a pugnacious 40 which included two huge sixes, one of which ended up in the garden of a nearby house. He then bowled eight overs for just 18 runs.

Henry Blofeld at Southampton
Gilbert in reckoning for Test

The rain allowed only just over three hours play yesterday at Southampton, where Hampshire, sent in to bat by Allan Border on a pitch that allowed movement of the seam, reached 128 for four in 52 overs. Then the weather closed in and no further play was possible after mid-afternoon.

The Australians, who need all the practice they can get after losing the first Test match, have been treated most unkindly by the weather. Nonetheless the three seamers playing here all had useful spells in the morning and Holland, as usual, bowled his leg breaks skilfully enough after lunch.

The composition of the Australian team for this match suggests that Thomson will be playing at Lord's next Thursday, while Gilbert, who shared the new ball with Lawson, comes into consideration. But the likelihood must be that neither of the spinners, Holland and Bennett, will be picked for the second Test.

Chris Smith and Terry gave Hampshire a good start, although Smith's outside edge was in frequent use against the fast bowlers. The score had reached 62 when he ran out of luck and was caught behind after pushing forward to one from McDermott which left him. Nicholas was second on when he came forward to Bennett and was caught at forward short leg off bat and pad.

In the meantime Terry had been driving and cutting well and he also played the ball nicely off his legs. His recovery from the broken arm he suffered in the series against the West Indies a year ago happily seems complete.

The score had reached 120 when he tried to work Holland's top-spinner to leg and was lbw, and on one from Robin Smith swept at Holland and was bowled round his legs. It will greatly enhance the occasion if the Australians choose their leg spinner for Lord's.



THOMSON: Place in doubt



SLAVIC TEST ... for Mats Wilander on the Centre Court

Patrick Barclay

Lineker sets a Goodison posser

SOCCER

Everton's capture of Leicester's England striker Gary Lineker on Saturday night will present manager Howard Kendall with the kind of problem many of his rivals would dearly like.

The League champions now have five strikers competing for two places, with Adrian Heath returning to full fitness after injury and the young Paul Wilkinson also mounting a challenge to last season's first-choice pair, Andy Gray and Graeme Sharp. But as Kendall said on Saturday, "It's not every day that a quality player like Lineker becomes available. I shall just have to sort it out."

Kendall signed Lineker in the face of competition from Liverpool and Manchester United. The fee may have to be settled by a tribunal. Everton will offer up to £500,000 but Leicester put a substantially higher valuation on the 24-year-old Lineker, who scored 11 goals for the club in the 1984-85 season.

The Goodison situation will interest Tottenham and Arsenal, who are understood to have made inquiries about Sharp, Everton's leading scorer with 30 goals last season. But Manchester United are likely to defer their search for a new forward after hearing that Frank Stapleton's transfer to Bordeaux has been called off.

Meanwhile, Burnley have appointed Martin Buchan as manager in succession to John Bensen.

Bradford City, whose Valley Parade ground will be unfit for use next season following the fire which demolished the stand, have made alternative provisional plans for their first three home Second Division games. They are against Fulham on August 21, Brighton on August 24 and Stoke on August 31.

The League are to be asked to agree that the Fulham match be played later in the season and Brighton are being asked to switch dates of the two games between the clubs. City hope to meet Stoke at Bradford Northern's Odsal Stadium on Sunday, September 1, a day after the World Speedway Championship, and will play the rest of the season at the Rugby League ground.

Juventus are to appeal against the sanctions imposed by UEFA following the Brussels disaster. The Turin club have been ordered to play their next two home European games in an empty stadium.

UEFA have also announced their first-ever penalty on a women's player. Gillian Totton of Northern Ireland has been suspended for four matches because she made "rude gestures" during a match against the Republic of Ireland in March.

Porta scored 16 points with three penalties, a dropped goal and two conversions. He also scored Argentina's second try, scored by Fabian Turiansky in the 37th minute.

France, 15-6 down at half-time, fought back and tries by Serge Blanco and Jean Baptiste Lesaut put them within two points of a draw with less than ten minutes remaining. But Jean Patrick Lescarboura missed the second conversion. Porta added two penalties and the French

failed to breach the strong Pumas defence again, falling to their first defeat in 18 matches with Argentina.

The key to Argentina's victory came from superb match-winning kicking. They also gained more possession from the line-outs through Ernesto Ure, Eliseo Benaca and Gustavo Melana.

Porta opened the scoring with a dropped goal in the sixth minute. Lescarboura replied with a 10th minute penalty, but in the 19th minute the French touched down after a five yard scrum, Porta converting.

Lescarboura reduced the arrears with another penalty in the 31st minute, but three minutes before half-time Porta placed a perfect kick high above the goal where Lescarboura missed the second conversion. Porta added two penalties and the French

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10 6 News; money;
10 30 Morning Story: A Dog Like Gable
by Jill Norris.
10 45 Daily Service.
11 8 News; Down Your Way in Dun-
fermline.
11 45 Poetry Please: Verse requests.
12 6 News; You and Yours.
12 27 Frank Muir Goes into ... The
World of Nature: Rivers and Lakes.
1 0 The World at One: News.
1 40 The Archers.

2 0 News; Afternoon Play: The
3 0 Miller of God by Stephanie
Miller. Testing time for two
priests — Catholic and Protestant
— in the reign of Mary Tudor.
4 30 What's in a Name? Animals with
place-names.
4 40 Story Time. Sea Views — five
short stories. 1: Sunfish by John

5 0 PM. News magazine.
6 0 The Six O'Clock News.
6 30 I'm Sorry I haven't a Clue.
7 0 News: The Archers.
7 20 Strictly Instrumental: Lady
Evelyn Barbirolli talks to Mar-
garet Hayward.
7 45 Science Now. What are scientists
doing to improve crops?

8 15 Monday Play: welcome to the Times by Dave Sheasby. No-one wants craftsmen anymore — so forge-hand Fledge must find other means of survival.

10 0 Kaleidoscope: profile of architect Richard Rogers.

10 15 A Book at Bedtime: Foreign Affairs. Alison Lurie's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel. (1).

10 30 The World Tonight.
 11 15 The Financial World Tonight.
 11 30 Today in Parliament.
 12 0 News; weather; Interval.
 12 33 Shipping Forecast.
 VHF: 11 0-12 0 Schools. 1 55 pm Listening
 Corner. 2 0-3 0 Schools. 11 0 Study
 on 4. 11 30-12 10 am Open University.
 12 30-1 10 Schools Night-time Broadcas-
 ting.

Wales (344m), 4 00 am As Radio 2, 5 25 am
Terence O'Donohue, 7 23 am, 10 3 Mins
Finn, 11 30 Hotline, 12 30 am Meet for
Lunch, 1 40 Catchphrase 1, 2 40
Williams, 3 30 Roundabout work, 4 40
Four-Five-ten, 7 50 As Radio 4 UK, 7 50
Catchphrase
Folk on Monday, 11 20-0 am As Radio 2
Cymru (VHF): 5 55 am Weather, 5 55
Gweler Radio 4 UK, 6 25 Hefo Dubol, 9 25
Gweler Radio 4 UK, 9 45 Gwynydd, 10 30
Rhydri 1 Na 10 Newyddion Dd, 11 10
Ysbyddion, 11 20 Ysbyddion Dd, 11 20

12 27 m Refrfr. Vfr. Ewrop.
Awr. 1 20 Byr. Vfr. 1 20 Glaw
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Play. 5 8 Post Prynawn. 5 8 Gwrlwn
Radio 4 UK. 7 0 Gwrlwr Radio Wales. 7 5
Gwrlwr Radio 4 UK. 10 15 Nwsyddion
Sioe Fideo. 11 30-11 50 Gwrlwr Radio 4
VFR.

Scotland (370m) 5 0 am As Radio 4 UK.
The Good Morning Scotland. 9 45 Jimmy
Mark. 11 5 Macgregor's Guttering. 12 2
The Carrick Connection. 12 30
Lunchtime Report. 1 0 As Radio 4 UK.
1 40 Robin Hall's Muslrology. 2 0 News.

**Sutter, 5 0 Good Evening Scotland, 6 2
News, 6 30 Farming News, 6 30 Prospect, 7 30
News, 7 2 Between Ourselves, 7 30 SR
Scotland 50 in Stirling, 8 20 T. N. Elliot
and his Scottish Friends, 8 35 The
Machan Interview, 10 0 News: The
Ferry, 12 0 Close As Radio 4 UK.**

World Service

**BBC World Service can be received in
Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz
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Europeans. 7 0 World News. 7 5 Twenty
four Hours. 7 50 Barah and Company. 8 0
World News. 8 5 Reflections. 8 10
Pictures. 8 30 Anything Goes. 8 0 World
News. 9 5 Review of the British Press.
9 15 Good Books. 9 30 Financial News.
9 45 News. 10 0 News. 10 5 News.
10 0 News: Science in Action. 10 10
11 0 News About Britain. 11 15 Jewell
or a Princess. Sonnets of Scarlati. 11 30
Album Time. 12 0 News Radio Newsweek.
12 15 pm Brain of Britain 1985. 12 45
Sports Roundup. 1 0 World News. 1 3

2 0 Outlook, 2 45 The Poem Itself, 3 0
 Radio Newswest, 3 15 Patrick Martin's
 Music Box, 3 45 Jewels for a Princess
 Sonnets of Scarlatti, 4 0 World News, 4 0
 Commentary, 4 15 Wimbledon, 4 55, 7 55
 The World Today, 8 0
 Twenty-four Hours, 8 30 Sports International,
 9 0 News: Wimbledon Reports,
 9 15 Kings of Swing, 9 30 Counterpoint,
 10 0 World News, 10 30 The World Today,
 10 25 Book Choice, 10 30 Financial
 News, 10 40 Reflections, 10 45 Sports
 Roundup, 11 0
 11 15 A Father for the Emperor

11 30 Brain of Britain 1985, 12 0
midnight World News, 12 5
About Britain, 12 15 Radio Newswire,
Sarah and Company, 1 6 News;
Outlook, 1 30 Short Story, 4 5 A Future;
for the Fast, 2 0 World News, 2 9 British
Press Review, 2 15 Network U.K., 2 30
Sports International, 3 0 World News,
5 9 News About Britain, 3 15 The World
Today, 4 45 Financial News, 4 55 Reflec-
tions, 5 0 World News, 5 9 Twenty-Four
Hours, 5 45 The World Today.

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(continued)

Minister speaks of 'personal concern' after suicide case

Claim rules for young jobless to be relaxed

By David Hencke,
Social Services Correspondent

Emergency regulations extending the exemption categories under the Government's board and lodging regulations for the young unemployed are to be announced, by Mr Tony Newton, the Social Security Minister.

The regulations will be altered so that unemployed people previously in care will not be forced to leave their lodgings every two or four weeks to look for work. At present, those aged between 19 and 25 have their benefit stopped unless they move, even if they have recently left care.

The rules which force 16 to 18-year-olds to leave their parents, if the families are living in board and lodging accommodation paid for by social security, are also to be abolished.

The changes, which come into force on April 29, mean that 85,000 people under the age of 26 claiming social security for board and lodging have to move every two, four or eight weeks, depending on the area, to look for work — or lose the board and lodging payment.

At the same time the maximum amount payable for meals and lodgings was cut to between £40 and £70 a week. The aim was to save £170 million and end what ministers described as a "Costa de Dole" scandal where people

could have holidays on the state.

Last week the Guardian reported that Mr Phillip Leitch, aged 23, had swallowed bleach after being told to leave lodgings when his benefit ran out. Mr Newton said yesterday that it appeared that Mr Leitch had been exempt from existing board and lodging regulations at the time.

On Thursday Mr Robin Cook, Labour MP for Livingston, secured an emergency Commons debate this Friday after reporting that Mr Brian Brown, a 23-year-old former constituent, had killed himself after being evicted from lodgings when his money ran out.

Mr Cook said yesterday that he was unimpressed by Mr Newton's announcement. "The action is surprisingly irrelevant to the tragedy of my constituent. The problem was that he was probably exempt from the existing regulations but he did not fully understand them and, as a former mental patient, did not want to identify himself."

He added: "Nevertheless, the fact that ministers are having to change the regulations so soon shows how ill-thought-out they are."

Mr Newton's changes should help some 20 Vietnamese refugees facing eviction from the Access Hotel, Clapham, London. They had been asked to leave because they were over the age of 16 and were living with their families.

● A £2 a week rise in nursing home charges allowed by the Government for the elderly and handicapped will come into force on November 25 as a result of the benefit increase announced last week.

Private home owners will be able to claim £140.80 a week instead of £138.60 for elderly people requiring special nursing care because the rates are tied to the 7 per cent rise in the attendance allowance.

Toll is third highest in air history

By Paul Brown

The death toll of the Air India crash is the third highest in aviation history and the six large civil airline crashes already this year could make 1985 the blackest for the industry.

So far 744 people have lost their lives in less than six months, compared with 524 last year which was the best year since official statistics were first compiled in 1945. In 1983, 993 people were killed.

The Boeing 747 "jumbo" is acclaimed by aviation experts as one of the safest in history, with many fail-safe devices built in. Even a complete engine failure would allow it to glide.

In service since January 1970, the aircraft has figured in several large air disasters but not because of any design faults.

Its reputation among pilots remains excellent, particularly because of the millions of trouble-free hours it covers each year.

The world's worst aircraft disaster in March 1977, involved two jumbos. They collided on the ground in Tenerife airport, causing 582 deaths. Pilot error was blamed.

In 1974 346 people died when a Turkish airline DC 10 crashed on a flight from Paris to London.

The jumbo had a clean flight record until November 1974 when 59 people died when a West German Lufthansa 747 crashed shortly after take off from Nairobi.

In 1978 an Air India 747 plunged into the Arabian sea after taking off from Bombay, killing 213 people. The crash was later blamed on a flight instrument.

In poor weather conditions the pilot followed his artificial horizon and dived into the sea. In 1983 human error was given as the most likely cause of the crash of a 747 on the approach to Madrid airport which killed 181 people. The pilot had set his altimeter incorrectly so that it was 900 feet out.

The last air disaster in which more than 200 people died was in September 1983, when a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean jumbo jet in the Sea of Japan, killing all 269 people on board.

In February this year 143 people were killed when an Iberian Boeing 737 hit a mountain as it approached Bilbao airport in Spain.

There is no record of an airliner crashing into the sea from such a height. Jumbos have fallen thousands of feet because of engine problems but the crews were able to regain control in time.

The best-known incident was in July 1982, when a British Airways 747 dropped 10,000 feet when a volcano dust cloud cut out all four engines over southern Sumatra, but the pilot was able to restart them at 15,000 feet.

The other main wide-bodied jet, the DC-10, has had a more chequered history. Between 1974 and 1982 the craft was involved in six major accidents, with more than 1,000 people losing their lives.

Poet's condition

Philip Larkin, aged 62, the poet was said to be "still seriously ill" in Hull Royal Infirmary, Humberside, last night.

Field beats militant in re-selection

The moderate Labour Party MP, Mr Frank Field, yesterday easily won the re-selection contest in his Birkenhead constituency to be its candidate at the next general election.

Mr Field, aged 42, who entered Parliament in 1979, routed his only rival, Mrs Cathy Wilson, a supporter of the Militant Tendency, by 52 votes to 21.

His victory is regarded as a strong boost for the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, and a severe setback to the hard-left Militant-inspired element in the party.

Mr Field had warned that if he was dropped in the re-selection process he would resign and fight a by-election.

In the light of this, Militant withdrew leading figures from the re-selection conference and instead put up Mrs Wilson.

She unsuccessfully contested the Isle of Wight for Labour at the last general election, when she secured only 2.4 per cent of the vote, the lowest ever polled by a Labour candidate in any parliamentary election.

Mr Field, a former director of the Child Poverty Action Group, secured a majority for Labour of 9,714 over the Conservatives at the last election in a four-cornered contest.

In Lithering, Mr Tam Dalyell was re-elected as the Labour candidate. At the last general election he had a majority of 11,361 in a five-cornered contest.

In Leicester East, Labour has selected an Asian candidate, Mr Keith Vaz, for the highly marginal seat.

Mr Vaz, a London solicitor, who is in his early thirties, was selected ahead of six others, including two women and another Asian candidate, and will be expected to win the seat which Ms Patricia Hewitt, Mr Kinnock's press secretary, lost in 1983 by 933 votes.

Mr Jim Marshall was selected by Labour for Leicester South, the seat he lost in 1983 by seven votes, making it the most marginal in the country.

The Chequers session was to have included a discussion of the financial effects of demographic changes, such as the increasing numbers of old people and declining school rolls, which will put a

strain on the public accounts over the next decade. The impact of current events is more likely to concentrate the minds of ministers ahead of the annual public spending review, which starts in Cabinet next month, than to prompt any early bout of cuts.

In spite of overruns caused by the recent pension and benefit reviews and by the nurses and armed forces pay settlements, a July package has been discounted by the Treasury and Downing Street.

The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, will this week demonstrate a surprisingly relaxed government attitude to this year's spending budgets when he announces on Wednesday that no action will be taken to choke off local authorities' impending capital investment overspend.

The councils and the construction industry had feared that Mr Jenkin would introduce some form of moratorium on new contractors, similar to arrangements imposed last July. It appears, however, that he has succeeded in persuading the

treasury that the political opprobrium of such steps, and the damage to job prospects in the construction industry, would make any corrective action unwise.

Councils' creative accounting measures to switch capital spending from one year's budgets to another make it particularly difficult for the government to know what is really happening on the ground. Mr Jenkin is expected to publish a range of forecasts for the current year and to limit himself to an exhortation to the authorities to tread cautiously.

Continued from page one

Over the next three years, Ministers will have to find cuts in their own departments, or he will have to accelerate sales of assets such as British Gas to finance the programme. The faster these assets are sold, the greater will be the Treasury's problems in balancing the accounts.

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